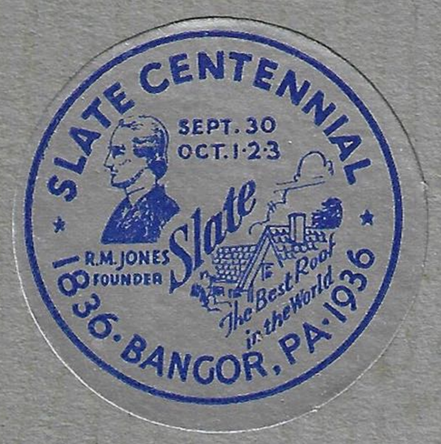
Slate Centennial

1836 - 1936



Souvenir

Program

The Slate Centennial

ONE HUNDRED YEARS of Progressive Development

IN THE

Slate Belt

OF

Northampton County

1836 ✣ 1936

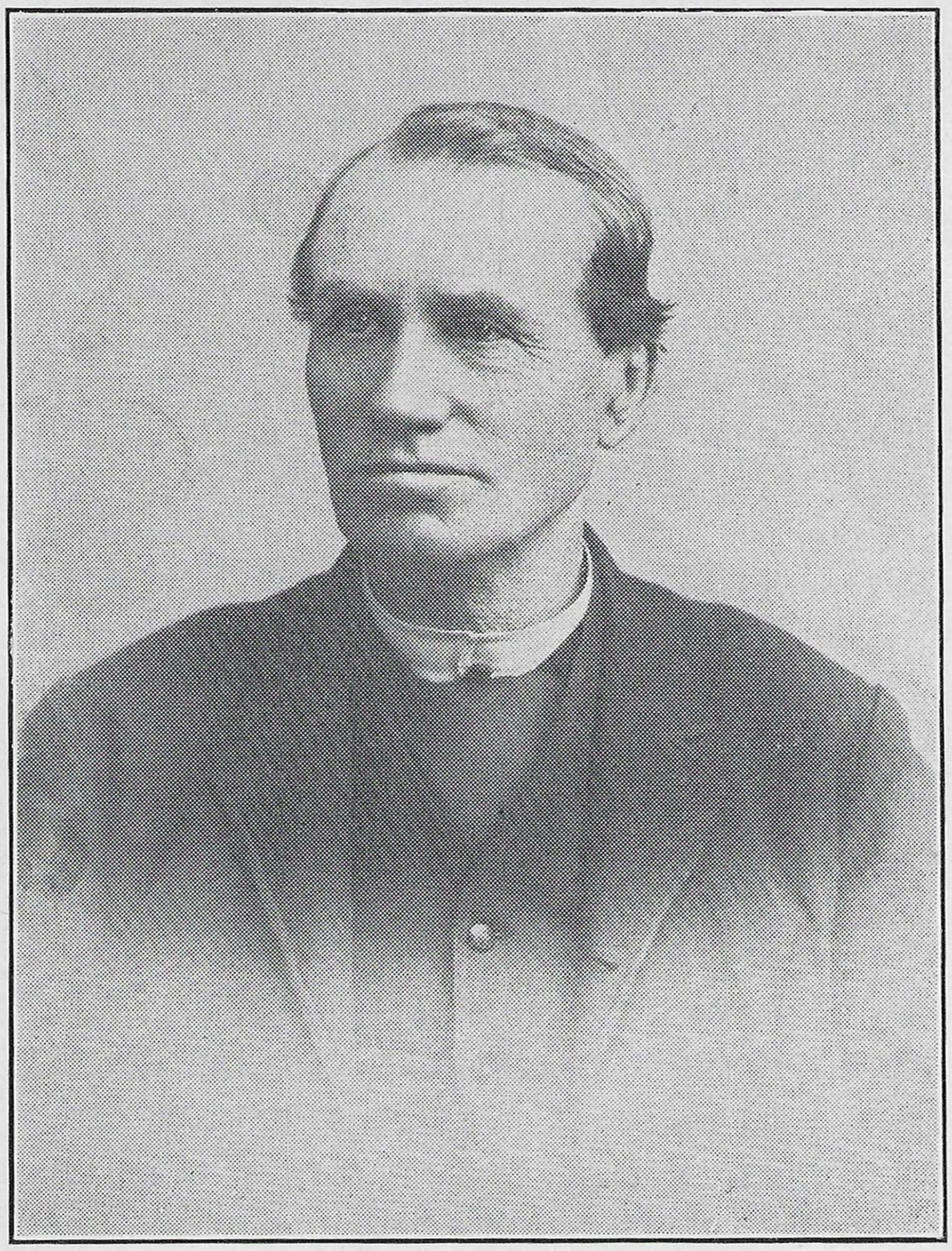
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1936

Dedication

THIS CELEBRATION IS DEDICATED TO THOSE BRAVE AND HARDY PIONEER SPIRITS WHO, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, FIRST TAPPED THE LATENT RESOURCES OF SLATE IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, AND LAID THE FIRM FOUNDATIONS FOR INDUSTRY AND PROSPERITY. IT IS FURTHER DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO HAVE TAKEN UP THIS TASK, AND HAVE SO NOBLY CARRIED ON, AND IT IS DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN ALL SLATE OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE SLATE BELT FOR THEIR CONFIDENCE AND UNTIRING EFFORTS IN FURTHERING THAT GREAT TASK WHICH HAS BEEN SO NOBLY ADVANCED TOWARD THE GOAL OF THE FOUNDERS.

THE BANGOR MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION,

Hayden B. Pritchard, *President*



His Spirit Lives On

ROBERT MORRIS JONES

November 22, 1822 — January 15, 1886

Though a half century has passed since he departed from among us his spirit lives on.

Born on November 22, 1822 at Bethesda (near Bangor) Carnarvonshire, North Wales, Robert Morris Jones, the son of a Calvanistic Methodist minister, devoted his life to development of the slate industry.

Having emigrated to America at the age of twenty-four and settled at Slatington he began the development of his first slate property. This task of discovering new deposits of slate and opening of new quarries continued throughout his lifetime.

In 1848, at Williamsburg, he married Evalina Labar of Northampton County near Delaware Water Gap and established his residence at Slatington. Following his marriage he resided for several years at Slatington actively engaging for several years in slate enterprise in that territory. After moving to Trenton, N. J. and subsequently to three New York Slate communities he settled down at Fishkill Landing, N. Y. where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War.

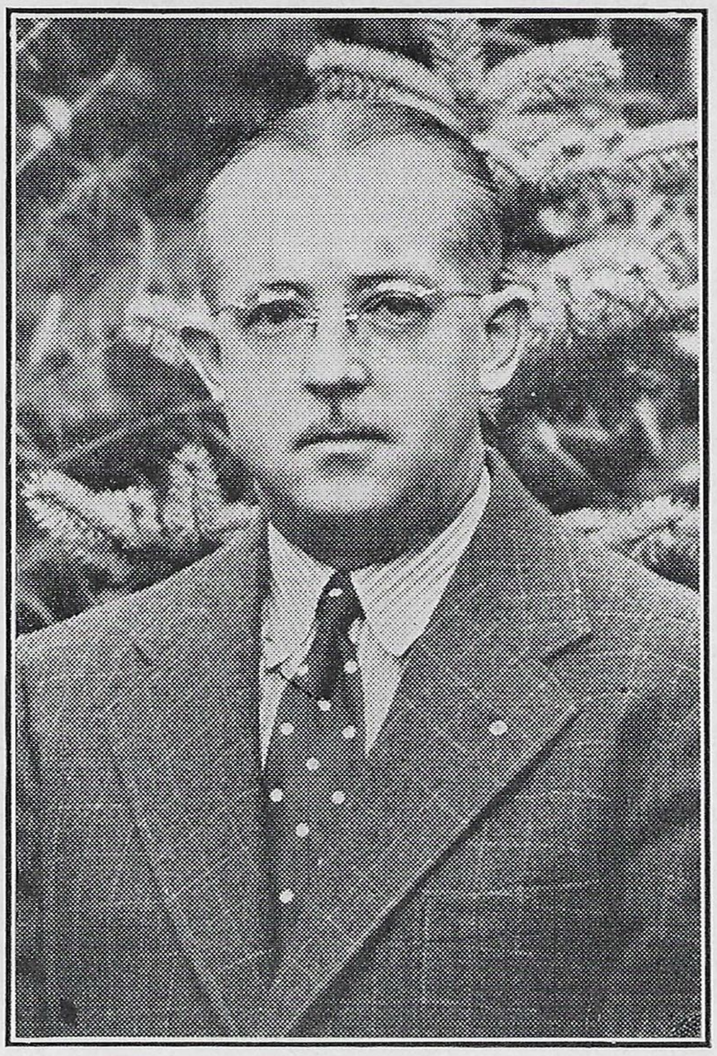
After three years of active service which took him into many significant battles and campaigns, upon the establishment of peace, he came to Portland and immediately put his practical geological talent to use in prospecting for slate. His prospecting naturally brought him into contact with Philip Labar who as early as 1855 had discovered out-croppings of slate on his farm near New Village (eventually incorporated into the Borough of Bangor.) On a hill he first discovered slate deposits of excellent quality and, with Labar, opened a quarry in 1863.

On August 1, 1866, Labar sold his business in the property of the quarry to the Old Bangor Slate Company, a name suggested by Jones because of the similarity of the slate to that of Bangor Wales. In this enterprise he enlisted the partnership of Samuel Straub of Bath and Dr. J. P. Scholl of Bethlehem. After serving as superintendent of the quarrying operations until about 1869 he disposed of his interests in the Old Bangor and resigned. But almost immediately he began new operations so that in 1870, he bought and opened the Elmira (now known as the Bangor Union) quarry. So his interests continued in quarries and quarrying both in Bangor and Pen Argyl slate beds so that upon the visit of President Garfield to Lafayette College he invited the President to visit "the center of the universe, Bangor."

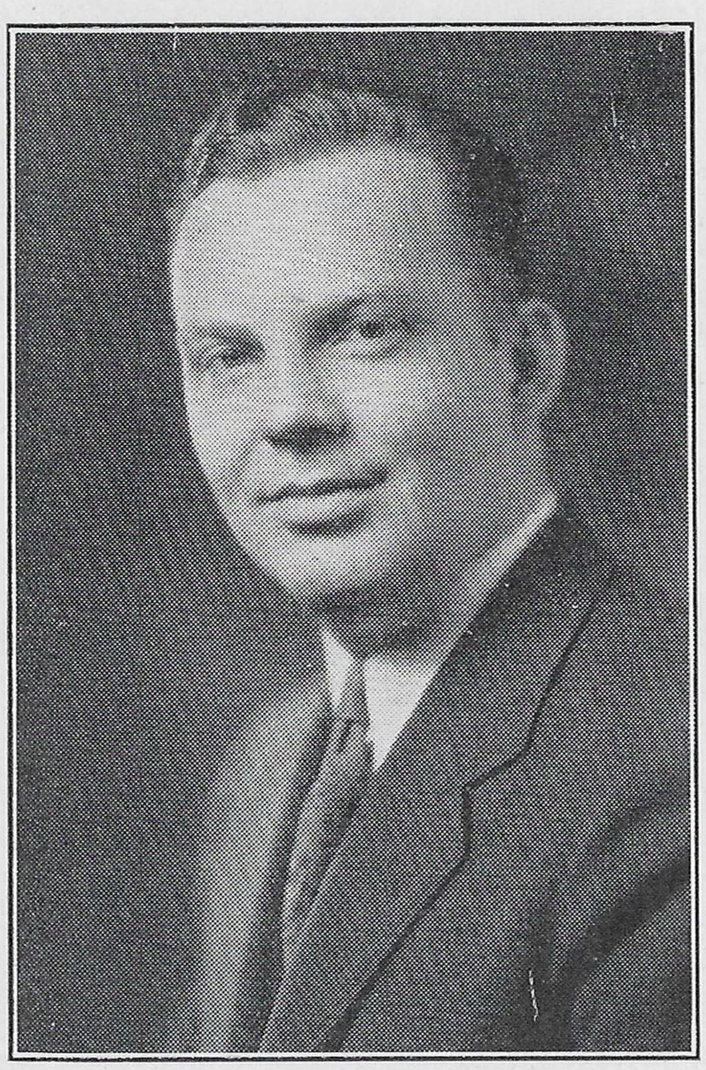
Not only was Robert M. Jones interested in the slate industry but he also was alive to the call of community service and his vast organizing ability was foremost in stimulating the enthusiasm that led to the incorporating of Bangor as a Borough. Twice he served as its chief burgess and for two terms he served on the borough council, advancing the growth of the community and spreading the growth of the slate industry throughout the territory of Bangor, Pen Argyl, and Wind Gap, where ten quarries are still actively engaging in removing the great product from the depths of the earth.

On January 15, 1886 he died and was buried in St. John's Cemetery.

Though mankind has a tendency to forget quickly those who render service to it, such is not the case in this instance for this celebration takes its inspiration for the continuation of the progress that Robert M. Jones initiated for the Slate Belt of Northampton County on this fiftieth anniversary of his death.



HAYDEN PRITCHARD
President of the
BANGOR BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION



J. HORACE STRUNK
Chairman of the
GENERAL COMMITTEE
of the
SLATE CENTENNIAL

Officers of Bangor Merchant's Association

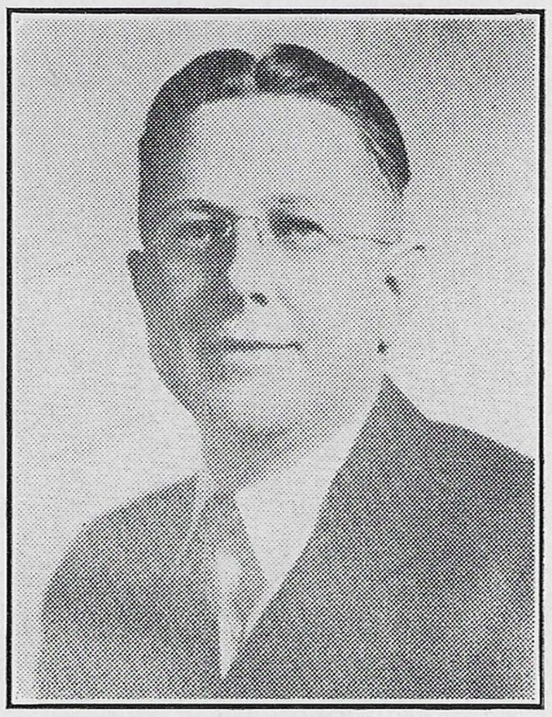
Hayden B. Pritchard, President
George Remagen, Secretary

J. Horace Strunk, Vice President
Fred Speer, Treasurer

Association Members

John W. Albert
Broadway Shoe Store,
Mrs. Walter Strunk, Prop.
Broadway Market,
Samuel Rosenfelt, Prop.
Lloyd Beisel
Bruschi & Co.,
Richard Monteverdi, Prop.
Bangor Daily News
Bangor Gas Co.
Earl Hilburn, Mgr.
Globe-Times News Agency,
E. J. Challinor, Mgr.
Star Clothing and Shoe Co.,
Harry Cohen, Prop.
Metropolitan Edison Co.,
A. C. Ferris, Dist. Supt.
Finkbeiner's Dairy,
Fred Finkbeiner, Prop.
Flory Milling Company
Gould's Pharmacy,
John Gould, Prop.
W. T. Grant Co.
Kenneth Engler, Mgr.
W. O. Houck's Sons
Ralph P. Houck
F. L. Kressler
Murry Cut Rate Store,
Harry Laveton, Mgr.
Leonard Loomis
McFall's Market,
Fred McFall, Prop.
Pritchard Coal and Ice Co.
H. B. Pritchard, Prop.
George "Himself" Pritchard
Weiss Store,
Herman Panimo, Prop.
Slate Belt Dairy
Speer's Market
Strand Theatre,
Ralph Sobelson, Prop.
Robert R. Schultz
Arlington A. Smith
Wilson Steckel
I. Schwartz & Son
Army-Navy Store
Nicholas Terleski, Mgr.
Ernest Turtzo
Bangor Florist
Messinger Bros.
William G. Bird
Penna. Independent Oil Co.
Frank J. Andrews, Mgr.
John W. Arnts
Steinmetz Bakery
E. H. Steinmetz, Prop.
Wise Lumber & Coal Co.
G. C. Murphy Co.,
J. E. Hogan, Mgr.
Morris Goebel
Lewis J. Bruschi
Jones' Pharmacy,
Richard B. Jones, Prop.
Bangor Candy Kitchen,
Anthony Aleveras, Prop.
Vogue Millinery
Margaret Parry, Prop.
Williams' Cash Market,
Hugh Williams, Prop.
Hotel Majestic,
Groner & Davis, Props.
Broadway Hotel
Parry's Service Station,
George Parry, Prop.
Easton Express
Colonial Hotel
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
Russell Hill, Mgr.
Verne Arnts
American Stores Co.,
Harry Cardalet, Mgr.
Huddleson's Dept. Store,
Donald G. Rowe, Mgr.
Luther Bitting
Vernon H. Mauger
E. J. Houck & Son
Vanity Fair Beauty Salon
Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Harry Eckhardt, Distributor
Buzzard Electric Co.
First National Bank
R. H. Steinmetz
Owens Monumental Co.
Bangor Crystal Ice Co.
Lehigh & New England Railroad.

The Chief Burgesses of the Slate Belt

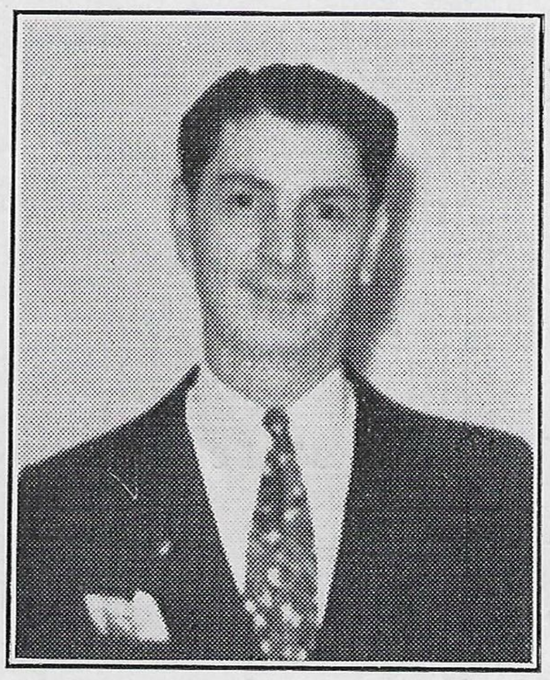


ARTHUR STODDARD
Bangor

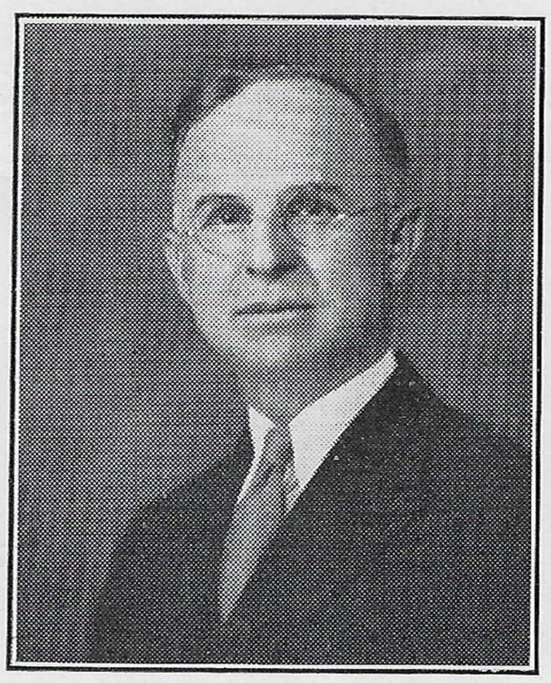
H. L. YOUNG
Pen Argyl

OLIVER H. SMITH
Portland

O. H. GREENZWEIG
Wind Gap



ANTHONY D. RONCO
Roseto



HERBERT C. DILLIARD
East Bangor

General Committees

J. Horace Strunk, General Chairman

PROGRAM

Brooks Kleber, Chairman
Hayden Pritchard
Ralph Sobelson
George Godshalk
H. O. Eisenberg
George Pritchard
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Herman Panimo
Arthur Cramer
Raymond Jackson
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Sterling Mack
Richard Jones
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Miss Angeline Schaivone
Miss Ethel Stocker
Mrs. Lulu Kennedy
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Slate Centennial

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Andrew C. Ferris
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Rev. C. D. Benjamin
Charles McFall
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Clarence Horn
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Miss Vera Jones, R.N.
Miss Mary Smedley, R.N.
William P. Bray
Frank Stratton
Sidney Spry
George Remagen
John W. Arnts
Raymond Jackson
Abraham Hughes

CENTENNIAL BALL

Arthur Cramer, Chairman
Carl Houck
John Buzzard
Henry Reynolds
Louis Bontempo
Daniel Diorio

Front row, left to right: Miss Bertha Muffley, baby parade; Luther Bitting, booster meeting; Mrs. Myrtie Bitting, baby parade; Top row: Sterling Mack, parade; George Remagen, publicity; Earl Hilburn, program; H. O. Eisenberg, program, pageant.

Program of Events

September 30 — 7:30 P. M. Grand Pageant Portraying one hundred years of Progress—H. O. Eisenberg, Chairman.
Bangor High School Athletic Field.

October 1—12 noon—Opening of Industrial Exhibition.
Hudson-Essex Garage, North Main Street.
1:30 P. M.—Girls Base Ball Game.
Bangor High Athletic Field—Hayden Pritchard, Chairman.
3:30 p. m Slate Manufacturing Contest—H. L. Young, Chairman—Weona Park, Pen Argyl.
8:00 P. M.—Speakers (to be announced) Brooks Kleber, Chairman.
Outside the Republican Club, Bangor.

October 2— 2:30 P. M.—Baby Parade—Myrtie Bitting, Chairlady. Form at Town Hall.
4:00 P. M.—Football Game.
Bangor High School vs. Easton High School Reserves.
Bangor High School Athletic Field.
8:00 P. M.—Music Festival—Russell Sandercock, Chairman.
United Evangelical Church.
John Charles Thomas, Metropolitan Opera baritone, guest artist.

October 3— 9:30 A. M.—Centennial Coaster Derby—Ralph Houck, Chairman.
Starting point Sixth and Market Streets.
2:30 P. M.—Mammouth Centennial Parade—Sterling Mack, Chairman.
9:00 P. M.—Centennial Ball—Arthur Cramer, Chairman.
Republican Auditorium.
Centennial Prize Drawings—Horace Strunk, Chairman, assisted by chairman of all sub-committees.

October 4—2:30 P. M.—Slate Centennial Community Religious Service.
First United Evangelical Church.

Daily Events

Parachute Jump: Daily at 4:00 P. M. over the center of town. William Burke, pilot of the plane.
Centennial Carnival.
On the Lehigh and New England grounds every afternoon and evening during the celebration. Special features every evening.

1—Broadway, Wind Gap; 2—Delaware avenue, Portland; 3—Bangor Borough Hall; 4—East Bangor Borough Hall; 5—Roseto Borough Hall; 6—Broadway, Bangor, looking east; 7—Bird's-eye view of Bangor; 8—Bird's-eye view of Pen Argyl.

The Story of Slate

By H. O. Eisenberg

Principal, Bangor High School

BENEATH the moss covering the roof of the rugged Saxon Chapel, erected during the eighth century, at Bradford-on-Avon in Wiltshire, England is a slate shingle roof in good condition after twelve centuries of exposure to the elements in one of the most severe climates in the world, a monument to the enduring qualities of slate whose centennial in this area we are celebrating. But this example is not an isolated illustration for Davies in his treatise on slate tells us that "slates were used to cover old castles in Carnarvon and Conway during the twelfth centuries," and in France an old castle at Angers that dates back to the twelfth century also bears a slate roof.

While the use of slate dates back many centuries the most important period of its development is within the last four hundred years. That it had attained a place of importance in Wales is attested by the fact that Penrhyn quarries are mentioned in the works of a Welsh poet in 1570 while in 1602 Carew praises the slate of Cornwall in one of his poems. By the latter part of the eighteenth century its quarrying had attained a position of considerable importance but the early methods of quarrying were crude and wasteful. Yet it is interesting to picture the huge land sledges drawn down the steep slopes of the Llangynog quarries in Wales to deposit their bulky loads at the feet of skilled artisans to be prepared for roofs many of which are in service today. After 1850 the growth of slate quarrying was given an added impetus by the demand for a higher standard of comfort in living brought about by the Industrial Revolution which changed industry from hand and human power to mechanical. The exploitation of the quarries in Carnarvonshire and Merionetshire in Wales led to the pioneering efforts of many practical geologists in areas where deposits were reported. This led the searchers to America where several deposits had already been discovered and worked. The oldest quarry in America is in the Peach Bottom district of Pennsylvania and Maryland near Delta, where slate was quarried in 1734. Slate shingles from this quarry are now on their seventh building and still in good condition. In 1836 Samuel Taylor and James M. Porter opened the first quarry in the Northampton County Slate Belt at a place latter named Slateford, after the industry that gave rise to the settlement. From this quarry, operated for a period of about thirty years much slate for roofing and school purposes was removed and shipped by rafts down the Delaware to Philadelphia. In 1850 slate was quarried in Georgia and in 1857 the roof of the State Capital in Virginia had slate fixed upon it.

Since these early beginnings five major deposits have been discovered and worked in the United States. These deposits are:

1. In Northampton and Lehigh Counties in Pennsylvania.
2. In the Peach Bottom district in Lancaster and York Counties in Pennsylvania and in Harford County in Maryland.
3. In Bennington and Rutland counties in Vermont and Washington county in New York.
4. In Piscataquis County in Maine.
5. In Buckingham and Fluvanna Counties in Virginia.

Northampton County was the seventh carved out of William Penn's grant. Originally it was part of Bucks County but was separated and established as a independent unit by an act of the assembly on March 11, 1752. At that time its area was 5321 square miles so that it included all the territory in the northeastern part of the State. Since that time it has been divided and subdivided into fourteen counties. In its present limits it boasts more natural and potential wealth than in the period when it was much more extensive. At present its area is 370 square miles, bounded by the Blue Mountains on the Northwest, the South Mountain on the Southwest and by the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers on the eastern and western sides respectively.

The first white settlers in the county were the Craigs, a band of Ulster Scots, who settled in Allen Township in 1728. In the same year another settlement, known as Hunters, was established in Mt. Bethel Township. Ten years later in 1738 Reverend Whitefield and a band of Germans established Nazareth. Early in the nineteenth century the Welsh followed the Germans into Northampton County and in 1855 with the discovery of slate the English put in their appearance. About twenty-five years later the Irish entered the active life of the community and by 1900 the Italians appeared in large numbers to complete the main racial groups affecting the subsequent development of the Northampton County Slate Belt.

The slate vein in Northampton County comprising an area of only twenty-two miles is the greatest slate producing region in the world. With its western terminus at Wind Gap (formerly Hellersville) extending eastward through Pen Argyl, Bangor, and East Bangor (formerly Delpsburg), in the heart of this region to Portland, and Slateford on the East, with Flicksville and Ackermanville its southern extremity and with Slatington just across the county line as its northwestern limit, this area produces and from all geological estimates can continue to produce nearly half of the entire American production since it is the only region that has slate suitable for all purposes to which slate is now put. In fact it produces the best if not the only good blackboard slate in the world due to the smoothness, uniformity, permanence, and attractiveness of its deposits. Slate for roofing, slate for all the varied structural requirements, slate for electrical manufacturing, and slate flour are among the products of this area.

H. D. Rogers, the slate geologist who carefully surveyed this region between 1833 and 1841 praised the quarry opened by Taylor in 1836 at Slateford.

From these small beginnings, no less than seventy-five distinct quarries, exclusive of almost innumerable small openings that amounted to little more than prospect holes were opened. These quarries tend to group themselves into four regions in this territory. In order of the opening of the first quarries they are:

1. The Slateford group—1832 and first actively operated from 1836.
2. The Bangor group—1853.
3. The Pen Argyl-Wind Gap group—1854.
4. The Flicksville group—1865.

A complete story of each of these openings would require more space than is available for the purposes of this history in this program so in order to give you a panoramic picture of the whole situation this history will be divided into two parts, the first will deal with a brief statement of each of the quarries opened in these four regions, and the second will attempt to supply a slight continuity of the history of each of the quarries that is now in operation since it is the purpose of this centennial to honor the living slate men as well as those who made the earlier history of the slate industry and to aid in the stimulation of the demand for slate which is now growing so encouragingly.

The Slateford Group

1. The Williams quarry about a half mile from the mouth of Slateford Creek was first opened in 1832 by Samuel Taylor who in 1836 was joined by James M. Porter in oprating the quarry. In 1850 it was sold to John Williams who continued operations for about fifteen years. The quarry has now been long closed.

2. The Snowdon quarry, located six-tenths of a mile from Slateford, was opened about 1870 by H. P. Jones and actively operated until 1917. The quarry as did a number of others closed after the conference of members of the Slate Industry of Pennsylvania at Easton in October of 1917 when it was decided to close the quarries as non-essential war-time industries, if other employment could be found for the men. Accordingly when about 3000 men went from the quarries of this region to the Bethlehem Steel Plant at Bethlehem, many quarries were closed and never reopened.

3. In 1874 the Washington Brown quarry on a hill overlooking the Delaware near Slateford was opened. This quarry is now closed.

4. The Frye quarry, which never yielded much slate was worked about 1875 and closed shortly thereafter.

The Bangor Group

This group traces its development from the discovery of slate by Joseph Kellow on the farm of Samuel Delp at Delpsburg (now East Bangor) in 1853. Kellow and Robert Chapman immediately leased the Delp property for forty years; with a severance clause paying Delp forty cents a ton for all slate removed from his property. Finding the run of the beds small they shortly surrendered their lease and began prospecting once more.

In 1855 Weidman and Detterick assumed the lease and continued operations, using the sales agency of Samuel Taylor's quarry at Slateford to dispose of their production.

Originally the vicinity of Bangor was called Cricktown, probably derived from Creektown, so named because of the many small creeks in this region. As the population increased and concentrated more in the central portion it assumed the name of "New Village" while the older northern part continued under the name of "Uttsville." After the opening of the Old Bangor quarry in 1863 under R. M. Jones and Philip Labar the town grew rapidly and took the name of this quarry as its name so that when on May 5, 1875 the court of quarter Sessions of Northampton County by a decree enabled the borough to be incorporated it was called Bangor, with R. M. Jones as its first chief burgess.

*1. The North Bangor No. 1 just North of Bangor was opened in 1862 by John Brown. Under various changes of ownership it has continued in operation.

*(All quarries so marked are in active operation and will be discussed in detail in the second part of this history.)

North Bangor No. 3 hole was opened in 1874 under A. B. Thompson of Newark, N. J.

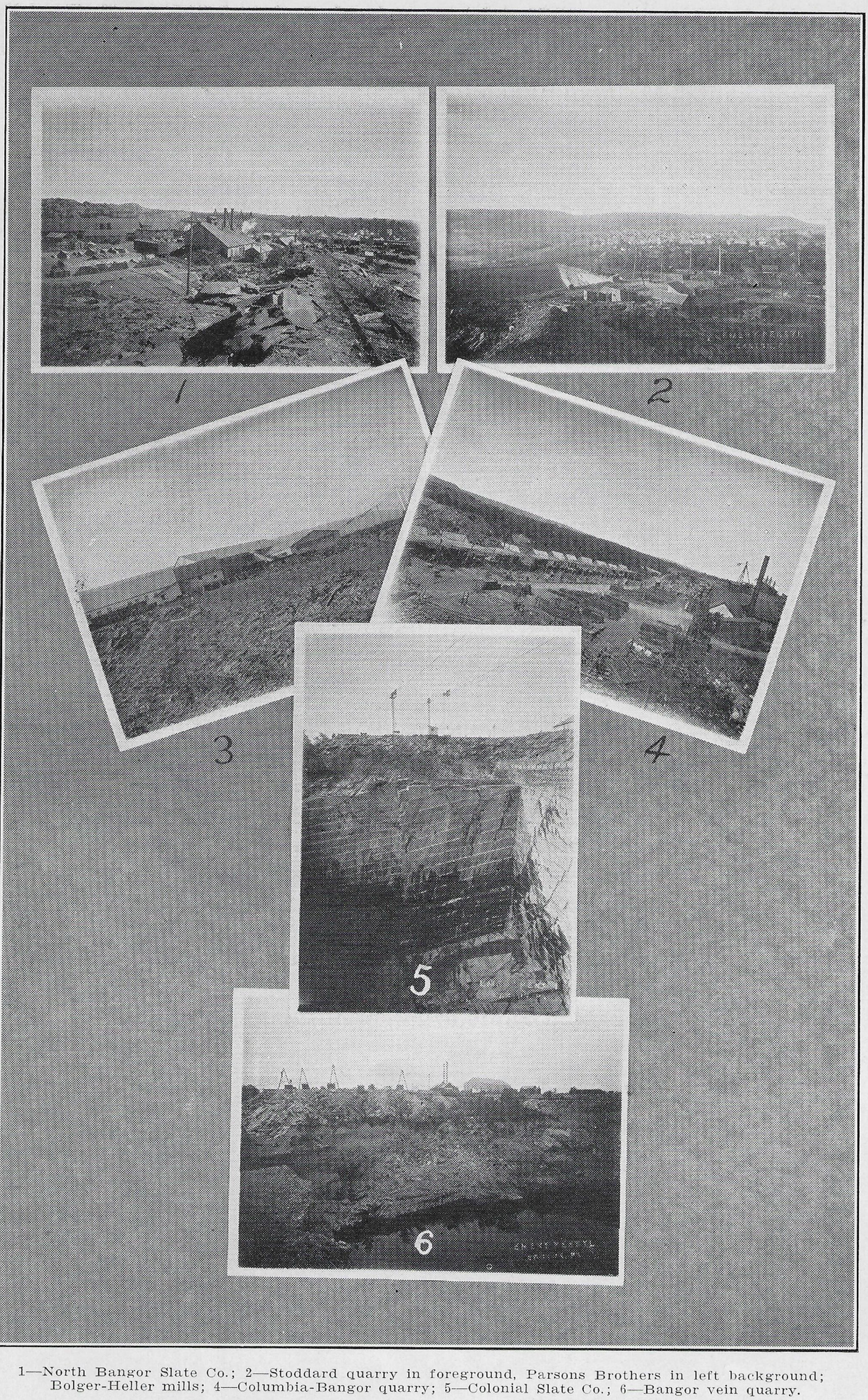
2. Old Bangor was opened in 1863 by R. M. Jones and Philip Labar. In 1866 Labar sold his interests to the Old Bangor Slate Co. of which Samuel Straub and Dr. Jacob P. Scholl were the chief figures while R. M. Jones served as its superintendent. Under various changes in ownership it continued in operation until 1931 but is now closed.

3. Consolidated No. 2 was discovered by Bray and Short in 1865 and operated by them until 1882 when the East Bangor Slate Company was formed.

Consolidated No. 1 was opened in 1868 for the part known as the Star and in 1870 for the Consolidated No. 1 hole. The Consolidated No. 3 opened in 1882 is also the property of this company.

These quarries are now closed.

4. The Bangor Washington quarry was opened in 1868 by Philip Labar and after several transfers was purchased and operated by the Bangor Washington Slate Co. The quarry is now filled with water almost to the level of the highway.



1—North Bangor Slate Co.; 2—Stoddard quarry in foreground, Parsons Brothers in left background; Bolger-Heller mills; 4—Columbia-Bangor quarry; 5—Colonial Slate Co.; 6—Bangor vein quarry.

*5. The Columbia-Bangor (Ditchett's quarry) situated about a mile northeast of Bangor was opened by David Howell in 1870. In 1889 it came into the families of the present operators and has been in continuous operation ever since.

*6. Bangor Union quarry, opened in 1870, was operated as the Elmira quarry until 1880 when it was taken over by a Cleveland concern. In 1936 a new company was formd and it is now actively operating on four cables.

7. The Bangor Excelsior was already open in 1874, but this quarry has been closed since 1931. Recently, it was purchased by the North Bangor Slate Company, which has not yet made plans to reopen this working.

8. Sometime between 1874 and 1878 the Bangor Royal was opened under the name of Bangor Old. It apparently closed in 1917.

9. Prominently connected with the Bangor Central about 1877 was William Blake of Bangor. Though it is now closed, it operated continuously with few interruptions until just a few years ago.

10. The Northampton Quarry situated between Bangor and Roseto was opened by Solomen Flory. There is some dispute as to whether the run of the beds is Diamond or Bangor vein, but, since it has been leased by W. H. Smith of Bangor, it is included in this group.

11. The New York quarry, likewise, was opened by Solomon Flory in 1885 but soon sold to New York men who operated it for a period of time. Among the prominent slate operators who worked this property were David Stoddard, Thomas Bolger, and James H. Bolger.

12. The Strunk quarry, opened in 1890 and closed about 1900, though located in one of the rich beds, is at present still closed.

*13. Idle since 1931 and now reopened under a new company whose members are Joseph Trayes, W. H. Smith and Son, and the Thomas Ditchett Estate, the Bangor Vein (formerly the New Peerless) is planning extensive operations. This quarry was opened about 1892 by Thomas Masters, William Blake, and E. J. Johnson of New York.

18. The Little Bangor, opened by Mr. Wickett in 1912, closed under the agreement of 1917.

19. The Bangor Eclipse (known as the Bangor Valley) was originally operated by Jacobs and Ford but has been closed since 1914.

About the Hoboken, the Mountain View, and the Shimer quarry, little can be learned except that all three had apparently been closed since 1914.

The Pen Argyl-Wind Gap Group

Whether the story of the unique events that led to the discovery of slate in the Pen Argyl beds is quite true (namely, that Robert Chapman, while out hunting, in collecting his game, came upon the outcropping of a bed of good quality slate) or not, we do authentically know that the *United States quarry was opened in 1854 by Chapman and Keller on Michael Delp's farm.

By 1882 the quarries operating in Pen Argyl had brought an influx of population, so that in that year it was incorporated into a borough with Richard Jackson, Jr. as the first chief burgess. Since that time its growth has been continued and regular.

1. Having sold his interests in the United States quarry, Kellow secured a lease on the Shover farm and in 1854 began laboriously removing top by cart, so that in 1855 he opened the Eureka (also known as the Pennsylvania). This quarry hole has been filled with water since 1883 at least.

*2. On the property of the Jackson-Bangor Slate Company are not only the two quarries already mentioned but five other openings, namely:

The Hercules, variously known as Masters, Bolger, and Jackson Bangor No. 2, opened about 1863;

The Diamond (now abandoned);

The Valley, also known as Jackson Bangor No. 5, after the purchase of the property in 1907 by the company;

The Jackson Bangor No. 6;

and The Jackson Bangor No. 7.

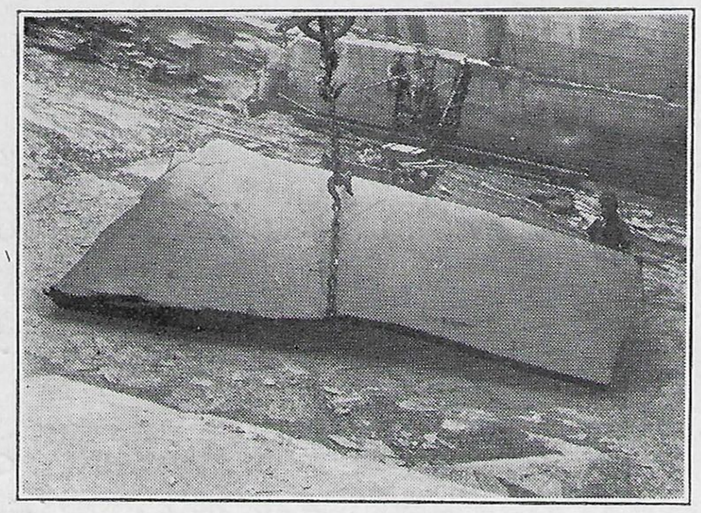
The last three are still in active operation.

3. The American Bangor was opened by General Frank Reeder in 1875 and closed about 1914. Recently, Harry Hill and Walter Keenan have taken steps to secure the lease and to put the quarry into active service.

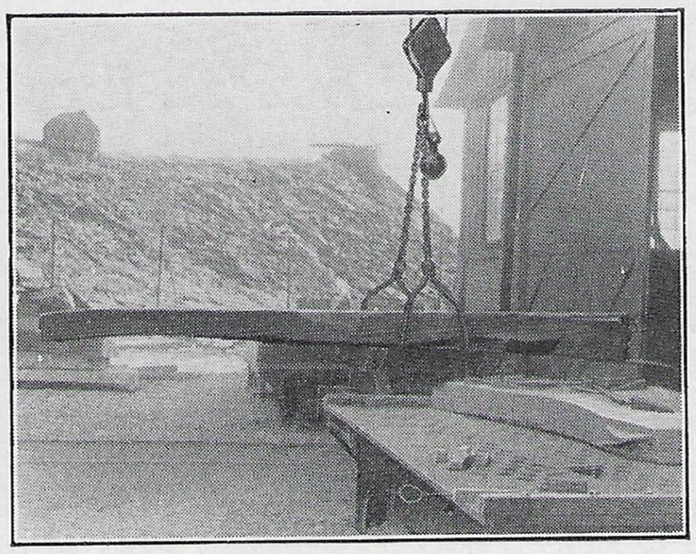
**4 The Albion quarry was opened as the Courtney quarry in 1878. This quarry is unique in that the Stephens-Jackson Company operate from the eastern part of the opening and the Keenan Structural Slate Company, from the western part. The most significant fact, however, is the working agreement between the two companies which enables them to work one another's property.

5. In 1880 R. M. Jones, prospecting in the Pen Argyl vein, opened the Grand Central. Under various companies it continued in operation until 1916. When it closed in 1916, the lease was held by the Inlaid Slate Company which was working with a unique slate block product.

*6. Owned by the Alpha Slate Company prior to 1885, the Alpha and Acme quarries have long been producing many varied slate products. In 1917 these properties were taken over by the Colonial Slate Company, owned by the Spry Brothers. These quarries are still in operation.

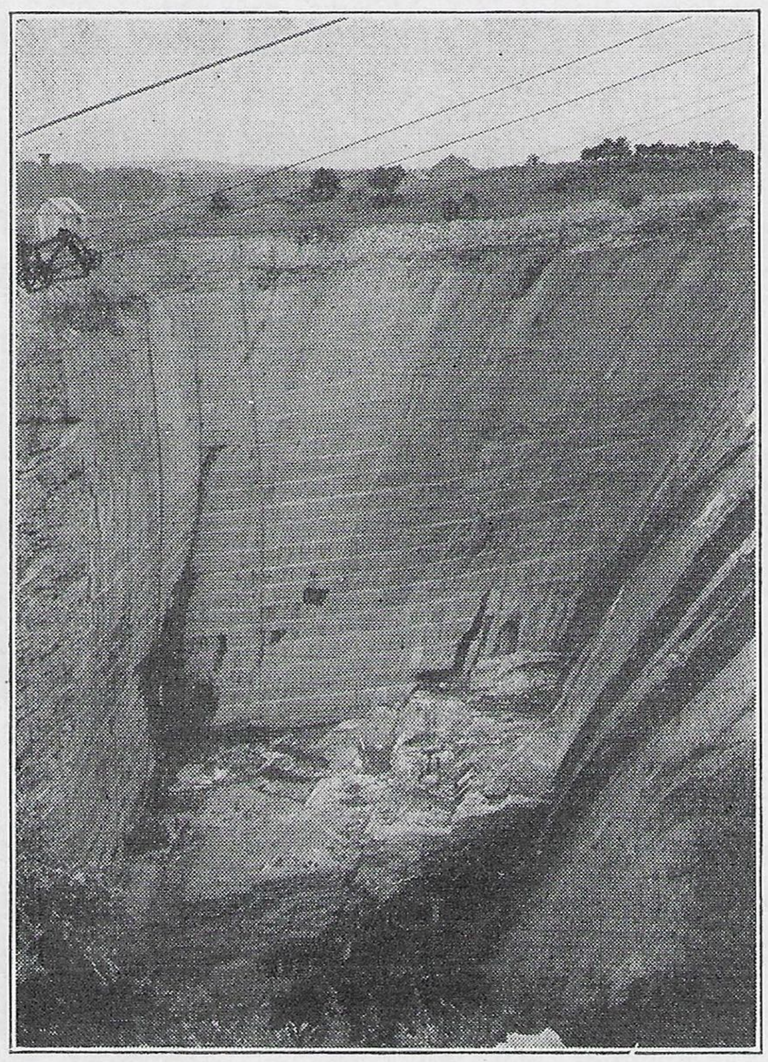


HOISTING—This huge slab of slate has been cut by a wire saw and is now ready to be hoisted to the bank at the top of the hole.



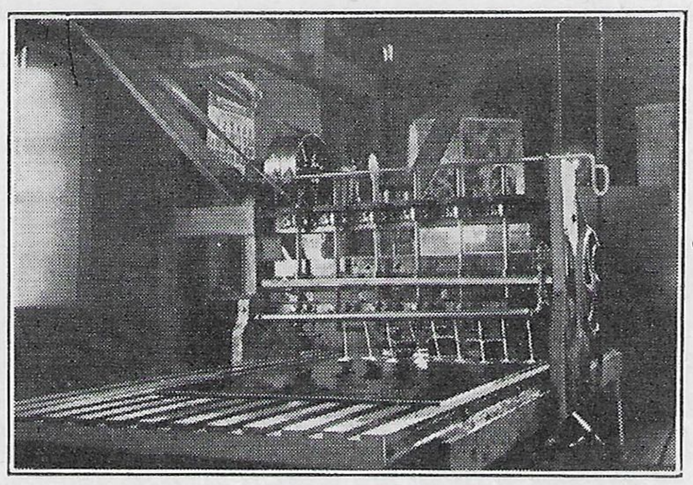
SAWING—Small cars have carried the slab to the mill and it is now placed on a circular saw to be cut into convenient lengths for handling.

Quarrying Operations



QUARRY — The view shows one of the deepest quarries in the Slate Belt. It clearly shows the different beds.

SPLITTING—The real art in the process of making blackboard and roofing slate is in the splitting. Here, blackboard slate is being split to the required thickness.



FINISHING—To acquire a smooth surface, the large slabs are put on a rubbing bed. This process is used in the manufacture of structural slate.

Photos courtesy of Structural Slate Company

7. The Bangor Superior, opened by Gum in 1884, rapidly passed through many important operators' hands (Solomon Flory, William Keenan, Thomas Bolger, and David Stoddard) but is now closed since its products were chiefly structural, and building is very limited in its use of structural materials at the present time.

*8. The New Diamond was opened in 1885 by the American Slate Company, which operated the quarry for fifteen years. In 1910 the New Diamond Company, which is still operating the property, purchased the property.

*9 The Bangor Fidelity and the West Bangor, opened by John Hull in 1887 are separated only by the thinnest wall of rock. Still operating, these quarries have been controlled by the Bangor Fidelity Slate Company since 1919.

9. (a) The Bangor Southern was opened by E. J. Johnson and N. W. Smith in 1890, but was closed permanently in 1905.

10. Alfred Doney and Brothers opened the Crown in 1892 and continued operations on this location until about 1910 when this property was sold. Since that time it has closed down.

*11 The Parson Brothers, Thomas, David, Samuel, and Henry, opened the quarry known as Parson Brothers in 1892. Throughout the forty-four years of its operation, the company stock has been closely held. It is now operating the deepest quarry in this region.

12. The Albion Bangor (also known as the Blue Mountain), the most westerly of the Pen Argyl group, was one of the many quarries opened by Tiney Allen. It remained in operation from 1895 to 1924, when it closed permanently.

13. Operated for ten years from 1897 to 1907, the Nungesser was one of the smaller operations in this region.

14. Between 1900 and 1920 Thomas Masters, Jr., operated the Excelsior, which has been closed since his death.

15. The Dick quarry was opened by Thomas Dick and George Mutton in 1900, but has long been closed and partially filled with water.

16. The Tinsman quarry, opened by C. Miller in 1901, is also known as the Penn-Bangor. In the long decline affecting the slate industry, this quarry was closed.

*17 The Albion Vein, more commonly known as Stoddard's, was opened in 1902 by Hugh L. Davis. In 1908 the Albion Vein Company, composed of Fred, Harry, Arthur, George and Frank Stoddard, purchased the lease and have been operating the property ever since.

18. Opened by Reuben Harding in 1905, the Imperial quarry remained in operation until 1911, when it closed down to be reopened in 1926 for blackboard slate.

19. From 1908 to 1910 Fred Doney operated the apparently thin beds of Doney's Old.

Best Wishes for

a Successful

Slate Centennial

The Bethlehem

Globe-Times

GLOBE - TIMES

NEWS AGENCY

E. J. Challinor, *Mgr.*

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20. The Martin and Harding quarry was opened in 1910 by Isaiah Martin and William Harding and definitely abandoned in 1912.

*21 In 1911 Tiney Allen, now nearly ninety years old, opened the Arvon quarry for Ely, Seipel, and Myers.. After a period of five months' idleness in 1924-25, the Bolger-Heller Company took over the operation of the quarry and has been operating it ever since.

22. For a period of five years from 1912 to 1917 the Wagner and Osterstock Estate and the Bangor Slate Manufacturing Company operated the Albion Superior quarry.

*23. Doney's quarry was the last important quarry opened in this region by Alfred Doney and sons in 1919. It is still actively operating the property under a fifty-year lease from the Hugh L. Davis Estate.

There are numerous other openings in the Pen Argyl-Wind Gap group, many of which are little more than prospect holes, although some were operated intermittently for short periods. Some of the openings seem to be entirely nameless. Among those that have some local name are: The Delabole, the Phoenix, the Uhler, the Kinney, the Pelican, the Allen, the Reichard, and the Keller.

The Flicksville Group

None of the quarries in this group was ever extensively operated. Perhaps the largest operations were carried on at the

1. True Blue, opened by H. A. Doster in 1865, but closed at the beginning of the World War and not opened afterward.

2. In 1875 John Wagner opened a quarry bearing his name, but removed little slate, closing the quarry about 1878.

3. Samuel Rice opened a small hole, usually called the Delabole, in 1875 also, but that quarry, likewise, has long been closed.

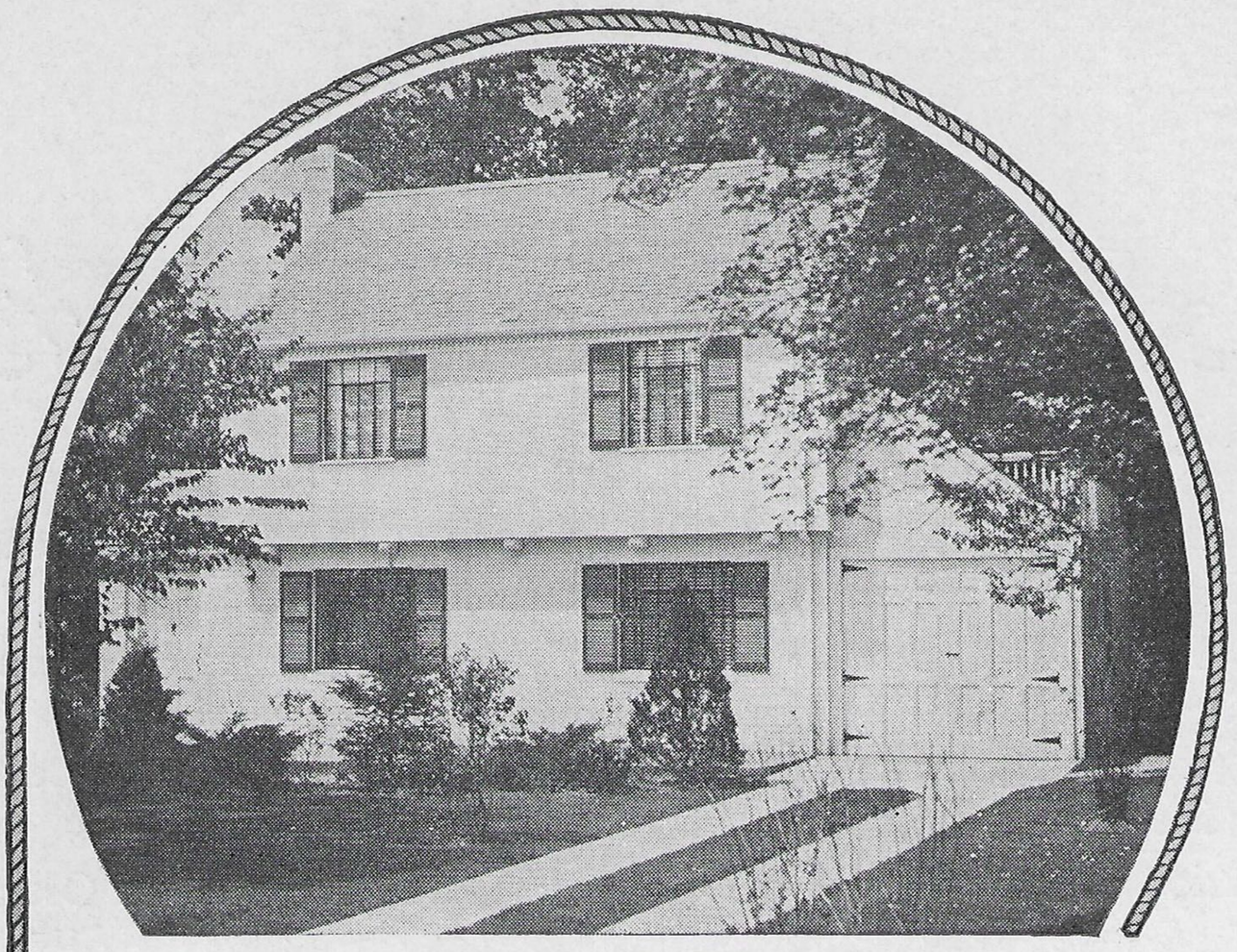
4. J. G. Pysher opened Pysher's quarry in 1877, but, after selling but small quantities of slate, closed the operation in 1880.

5. Doster opened another small hole but struck hard slate, and so the estate ceased operation about 1897.

6. Friedman Brothers of Scranton began operations in 1910 on a lease in this region but apparently did not find a market for the product and soon surrendered the lease and disposed of all their equipment.

The North Bangor Slate Company

The history of this company is one of progressive development from the opening of the first quarry, North Bangor No. 1 in 1862 down to the present time. At present the activities of the company, under the leadership of William



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◆ **It will be if**

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◆ **Nothing creates greater good-will among your customers than a reputation for handling THE BEST.**

◆

North Bangor Slate Company

BANGOR, PA.

H. Smith, stamp it as one of the most progressive in the entire industry. In 1882 the North Bangor Slate Company of New Jersey leased the property for fifty years, with David Stoddard as one of the first managers. In 1913 Dr. Keller, Albert Strunk, and W. H. Smith purchased the interests of the New Jersey stockholders and formed the North Bangor Slate Company of Pennsylvania with a capitalization of $45,000, which was increased in 1923 to $100.000

When the original lease expired in 1932, it was renewed for twenty-one years, but in 1936 the Company purchased not only this property, but also the Bangor Union which it is now operating with the same machinery as its former property, and the Bangor Eclipse.

Four cables are now strung over the two active properties; a fifth is being erected, and two more are planned for the spring of 1937. These new cables will enable the Company to employ over one hundred additional men.

The Bangor Vein

Idle since 1931 this quarry began active quarrying in May, 1936, under a new company composed of Joseph Trayes, W. H. Smith, Charles Smith, and the Thomas Ditchett Estate. At present it operates two cables and employs fifty men, but the erection of another cable will increase the force to at least seventy.

One of the most encouraging steps of this Company and the North Bangor is the training of apprentices for the skilled work of slate making. This is necessitated by the fact that from 1914 to 1935 the slate industry suffered a long decline, with only a slight revival after the resumption of building at the close of the World War. As a result of this decline, some of the trained men drifted to other industries, some became too old, and others just naturally changed occupation. At present twelve apprentices are being taught slate making, and there is an enthusiastic desire on the part of many other young men in the community to learn this trade.

The Columbia Bangor

Since April, 1889, when Thomas Ditchett, James Blake, and George Mutton took over this quarry, it has been operated by the Columbia Bangor Slate Company, in which the Thomas Ditchett Estate holds the major interests.

This quarry has maintained an unusually high average production of 20,-000 square per year over a period of forty-seven years, but its banner year was 1924, when it quarried and sold 32,000 square, not having a single square of the year's output on the bank at the close of the year. This company has long served as the sales agency for the production of the Bangor area.

Last year stripping operations were begun on the northern side of the property and in a few months still another piece of top must be taken off, showing

Congratulations

to the Slate Belt Communities upon the occasion of the Slate Centennial.

The

Natural Slate Blackboard Co.

and

The Structural Slate Co.

the growth of the demand for roofing slate as well as the stout hearted courage of the operators. Engaged in this work are some of the original employers of the company, who started with it forty-seven years ago.

The United States

The oldest quarry in the Pen Argyl group is the distinction of the United States quarry. Though it was closed at the beginning of the World War, it has recently been reopened on the western side by a group of Pen Argyl and Bangor men, headed by Thomas H. Palmer, William Shaplin, William Shaplin, Jr., Clarence Shaplin, John Shaplin, Hugh Morris, Raymond Jewell, William Lewis, Morgan Lobb, Peter Lorenzt, and Tony DeNardi.

The Bangor Jackson

When the Bangor Jackson Company purchased the property in 1907, it was being operated by the Valley Slate Company on lease from the Blair Estate. Almost immediately the new company began to speed up production. For a long period of time, it was the largest single producer of roofing slate in the region. In the peak year of its production 1908, it produced 75,000 square. But roofing slate was not the sole product of these rich quarries. Blackboards, electrical slate, and structural slate pour from its well-equipped mills. In the revival of the slate industry, this company is among the leaders in modifying its equipment to meet the growing needs.

The Albion Quarry

Operated on the east by the Stephens-Jackson and on the western side by the Keenan Structural Slate Company, this quarry is unique. The Stephens-Jackson Company obtained a new charter in 1907 and in 1909 purchased their portion of the quarry. William H. Keenan was the prime mover in obtaining the Keenan Structural part of the quarry.

Under-capitalized for the extensive and fully equipped modern quarry and mills it operates the Stephens-Jackson Company will continue to expand and maintain with no challenge its pride in its workmanship of all manufactured slate, which it markets under the Jackson-Bangor trade mark.

The Keenan Structural Slate Company, with its continued alertness to new ideas and the adding of new modern equipment, should be viewed by all who want to see the latest in slate manufacturing equipment.

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U. S. Government Inspection

ALLENTOWN, PENNA.

The Colonial Slate Company

Owned by the Spry-Brothers since 1917, this company operates the Alpha and Acme quarries. When the wire saw was first introduced from Belgium in 1927 by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, these quarries were selected as the first in this section on which to try this innovation. The success of the experiment is too well known to need any detailed description. Instead of slow and laborious drilling, instead of shattering and wasting both the block to be removed and the face of the rock by blasting, instead of extravagance has come regular, careful, economical operation. No longer is 75 to 90% of the quarried rock waste. It is now nearer 25 to 30%.

On its willingness to try the new and its maintenance of the old standard, this company is to be congratulated.

The New Diamond

Though this quarry has made little or no roofing slate, its electrical slate is of a high quality and in much demand. Since the Diamond Slate Company took it over in 1910, it has been progressive in its addition of machinery.

The Bangor Fidelity and West Bangor

As previously described after its opening in 1887, this company passed through three or four hands before it closed in 1910. When it reopened in 1919, with the first signs of the resumption of building operations, it was incorporated as the Bangor Fidelity Slate Company. Its two mills, located on the dumps, are carefully connected by a system of tracks, which eliminate any waste of energy in getting the blocks into position for active working. This system is worthy of observation.

Parson Brothers

In the forty-four years that this quarry has been in operation in the same family, it has driven the deepest shaft into the earth found in these regions. Its depth is reliably reported at 765 feet. Since the quarry operates on four levels, there are always blocks coming out of the quarry from the deepest in the summer to the upper levels in the winter.

In planning, great care was taken so that each of the buildings has a single definite purpose. For example, one building trims blocks so that they are suitable for roofing purposes, another prepares structural materials, another blackboards, and so on.

As you drive along the highways, it is an interesting bit of advertising to see great trailer trucks loaded with slate, advertising the fact that it is slate from Parson Brothers.

A. N. Weidman L. W. Rutt

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SLATE PRODUCTS

Roofing Slate Structural Slate

Blackboards

Albion Vein

Though ten years younger than Parson Brothers, this quarry now operated by the Albion Vein Slate Company and most commonly referred to as Stoddard's, is the second deepest in this region. Its maximum depth is 600 feet. At present, however, it is operating on the 300 foot level.

Open to experiment, this quarry uses a gallows that turns completely around and, by means of a pulley deposits the slate for further operations. It, likewise, uses steel masts for its cables.

Entirely electrified for every operation in the plant, this quarry, which is the largest single unit in the United States, is planning for further advances in the future by adding much new and valuable equipment to keep the 260 men it employs busy. It is interesting to note that the present force is within 40 men of its peak force which it employed in 1925 when its payroll exceeded $300,000 and its sales of blackboards alone reached 1,000,000 square feet.

Next spring's plans call for still further developments, so that every indication is that it will then employ the largest force in its history.

The Structural Slate Company

While this company as such maintains no quarries, yet it is one of the most potent forces in spreading the story of slate to the country. How much it has done toward recovering markets that the boom years prior to 1929 lost to the slate industry by the importation of Spanish styles in architecture with the demand for dash and color cannot be estimated. It has made slate a versatile product capable of serving during your hours of relaxation as an attractive checker board or quoit board, capable of brightening your porch floors in its many colored forms, capable of transforming your living-room by covering or enclosing your unsightly radiators, capable of all sorts of marbleized decorative effects as fireplaces and bases.

Through the agencies of this company, architects are being made slate conscious and are turning to slate more and more. "Proof against time, wear, water, fire" that's Slate.

Arvon

Having twice faced trying situations and come through with renewed vigor has been the experience of the Bolger-Heller Slate Company, which operates the Arvon quarry. The first of these discouraging events was in 1924-25 and the second was in 1935 when the entire mill of the company was destroyed by a disastrous fire, but, like the phoenix, this company arose stronger and with renewed

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vigor from its latest trouble, so that at present it has the finest and most modernly equipped slate mill in the region, if not the country.

It is planning further developments, for in the spring of 1937, it plans to add another wire saw to its equipment. So with a fine modern plant, a genuine big bed of the Albion vein and the Front big bed and the gray bed to operate on, the prospects are pleasing as they should be in the face of such courage.

Doney's

It took courage to come back into the slate business with an entirely new company on a new quarry site in 1919, especially when so many had deserted the field just two years before, but that is precisely what Alfred Doney and his sons did in opening their quarry between Wind Gap and Pen Argyl. Furthermore, 1969 is still a long way off, yet their lease binds them until that date.

However, they had profited by long experience with slate and slate operations, so that their mill and quarry is not only well equipped, but carefully planned so that it is ready to take full advantage of the decided upward swing in the demand for slate and slate products.

The history of the Slate Belt of Northampton County is inextricably bound up in the prosperity of the slate industry. With the current tendency, which, from all indications, should continue to increase the demand for slate, these communities may look forward to years of increasing prosperity and this Centennial Celebration marks a milestone of confidence on the part of the operators and pride on the part of the communities in their most useful and valuable natural product—SLATE.

Interesting Facts

Wind Gap was incorporated in 1893 with Benjamin Miller as its first chief burgess.

Roseto, the largest Italian borough in the United States, was incorporated on January 2, 1912 with Philip Sabatino, Sr., as its first chief burgess.

A square equals enough slate to cover 100 square feet.

A square of slate weighs about 650 pounds.

Slates that had been on the Methodist Church in Bangor for forty years were put on the new home erected by Arthur Eden on South Second Street, Bangor, and the remainder were combined with new slate and put on R. H. Steinmetz' garage.

The First National Bank

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A courteous welcome is extended to the visitors who may come into our midst to help us celebrate this important event.

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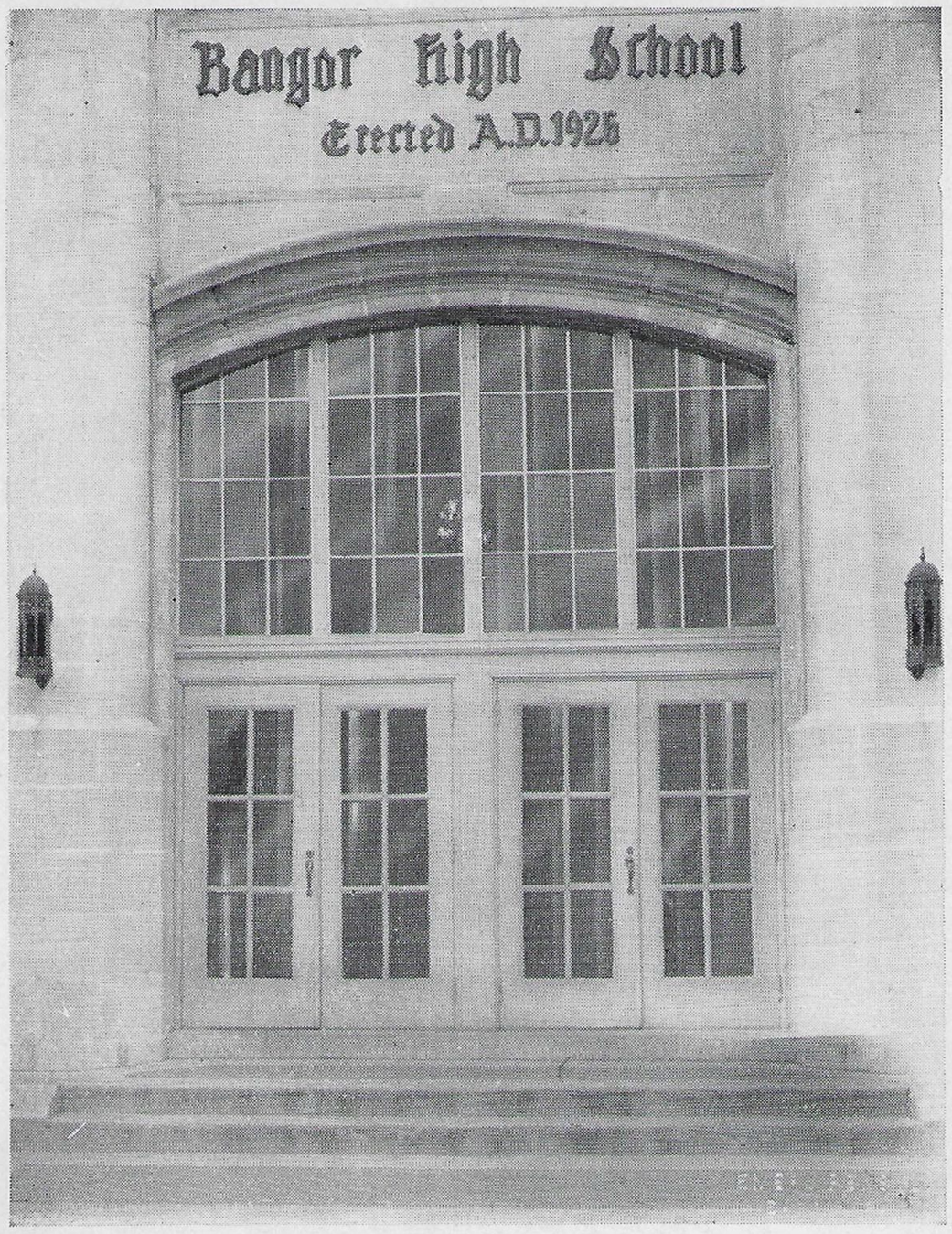
Education in the Slate Belt



Bangor

Not long after a few houses had been erected in the valley where the borough of Bangor later nestled, the need was felt for a public school, and long before the village was incorporated into a borough, an old blacksmith shop was converted into a school house. Here Henry Lehr taught a class of about thirty pupils.

Since that first small school was begun by subscription, the Bangor public school system has grown until it now includes a modern high school and three grade school buildings. Where the first teacher worked alone, 46 teachers now tutor more than 1,300 pupils.

The next step in the evolution of the Bangor school system was the brick Mennonite church which was used for several years as a school building. By 1858 there were five buildings in Bangor. Two were "down in the meadow,"

We Believe in Bangor . . .

As a professional group, we have always maintained faith in our community and its citizens. Now, we are witnessing the celebration of one hundred years of the slate industry, one hundred years of progress in the industrial, civic and social life of the Slate Belt. To this industry and to the community it has made possible, we extend congratulations.

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GLOBE — The Flour Good Cooks Prefer — FLOUR

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PENNA. MILLS AT BANGOR, NAZARETH, KUNKLETOWN, UHLERS
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where the Wise Lumber Company plant is now located, two others were on North Main Street near Flory's Dam, and the grammar school was on the site of the present Trinity Lutheran parsonage.

The predecessor of the present Lincoln building at Fourth and Market Streets was a building erected in 1873 for grades from one to seven. A few years later a building was erected on Broadway. The Lincoln building was erected in 1895. The first building of the present Fourth Street group was erected in 1882 on site of the present high school and the Garfield building was built next to it in 1887.

When the need for expansion was felt, grade schools were erected in the second and fourth wards of the borough, the Roosevelt school being built at Eighth and Pennsylvania Avenue and the McKinley building at Miller and Northampton streets.

The first class graduated from Bangor High School was in 1885, more than half a century ago. The original high school building was destroyed by fire in 1919. Soon after this building was replaced, the need was felt for larger quarters for the educational plant and in 1927 the erection of a modern $250,000 high school building was completed. The Garfield building, long condemned, was razed to make room for an L shaped addition to the old high school building. The present high school is a three story structure of brick and masonry, housing both the junior and senior high schools. In 1935, a two-room addition was built.

High scholarship standards are maintained, and last year the school was added to the accredited list for eastern colleges. During the past several years, the high school has prepared students for all of the country's leading colleges, without further need of preparatory school training.

In addition to required courses, manual arts and home economics have been added to the curricula. The vocational agriculture course was the first established in the eastern part of the State.

Robert Youlton is president of the Board of Education. Other members are Frank Ditchett, treasurer; Daniel J. Miller, vice president; J. Lawrence Davis, Samuel Grigg, Harry Bray and Donald Rowe. Reimer Speer is secretary of the board. O. W. Ackerman is superintendent of the Bangor Public Schools, while H. O. Eisenberg is the high school principal.

East Bangor

The East Bangor Public School System had its inception in a one room log building on the north side of Central Avenue opposite the present school building, on the site of the home now occupied by George Woodley. This log school, which had benches along the walls, was built in the year 1850. The last teacher in this school was John Long. There are now residing in East Bangor four surviving pupils of this school: Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Bray, Mrs. Frank Collins and Mrs. Nelson Azer. The land on which the building stood had been donated

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	1910	634,867.00
	1920	1,622,167.00
	1930	3,307,805.00
Sept. 12	1936	3,022,335.00

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by a Mr. John Rutt with the stipulation that English grammar and German be taught in the school.

In 1865 the log school was abandoned and a one room brick building was erected on the site now occupied by the present school building, and in 1876 a one room brick addition was erected. The teachers were John Long and Susan Brodt. Here cupid entered the teaching profession and Miss Brodt became the wife of her co-worker.

Other teachers in the late years of the 19th century were: Joe Long, Zack Brodt, Abe Delp, Judson LaBarre, William Wolfe, Sam Smith, Henry Gower, John Brewer, Edward Reimer, Mrs. Amy (Taylor) Johnson, and Dr. C. E. Gold.

In 1885 the building was remodeled and a four room, two story brick building was erected. The latter building constitutes the front half of the present building. The first principal in this new building was the late H. K. Bender who served in this capacity from 1882 to 1900, when he resigned to become Superintendent of the Schools of Northampton County. Mr. Bender was succeeded by Mr. Edward Bittner who served one year.

In 1902, William O. Lesh assumed the principalship, and under his supervision a three year high school department was organized, with the first class to graduate in 1905. Mr. Lesh continued until 1908, when he became supervising principal of the schools of South River, N. J. He was succeeded by the late Paul S. Gayman who remained until 1918 when he left to become an instructor in the Easton High School.

In 1909 another four room, two-story addition was erected to complete the present eight-room building.

William Bender, son of the late H. K. Bender served as principal during the term 1918-1919, and was followed by Leon F. Werley who remained until 1921. Luther Good was principal in 1921-1922, and the present principal, Mark H. Bennett, succeeded Mr. Good in 1922.

In 1920, by reason of a ruling of the State Department of Public Instruction, the high school course was reduced from one of three years to a two year course. This organization is still in effect.

The present enrollment throughout the ten grades is one hundred and ninety, thirty-four of which are in the high school department.

The teachers now employed are Elsie Troxell, grades one and two; Velma Hill, grades three and four; Kathryn Harding, grades five and six; Eleanor Baker, grades seven and eight; Mark H. Bennett, grades nine and ten; and Mary S. Smedley, school nurse.

The Board of Education is composed of Donald B. Cann, president; Oscar Hill, Secretary; Elmer Rutt, Treasurer; Herbert Bisher, Vice President; and Mrs. Mabel Woodley.

With few exceptions the graduates of the East Bangor School continue their high school course at Bangor. There are now enrolled at Bangor High School fourteen pupils from East Bangor.

A Century of Service

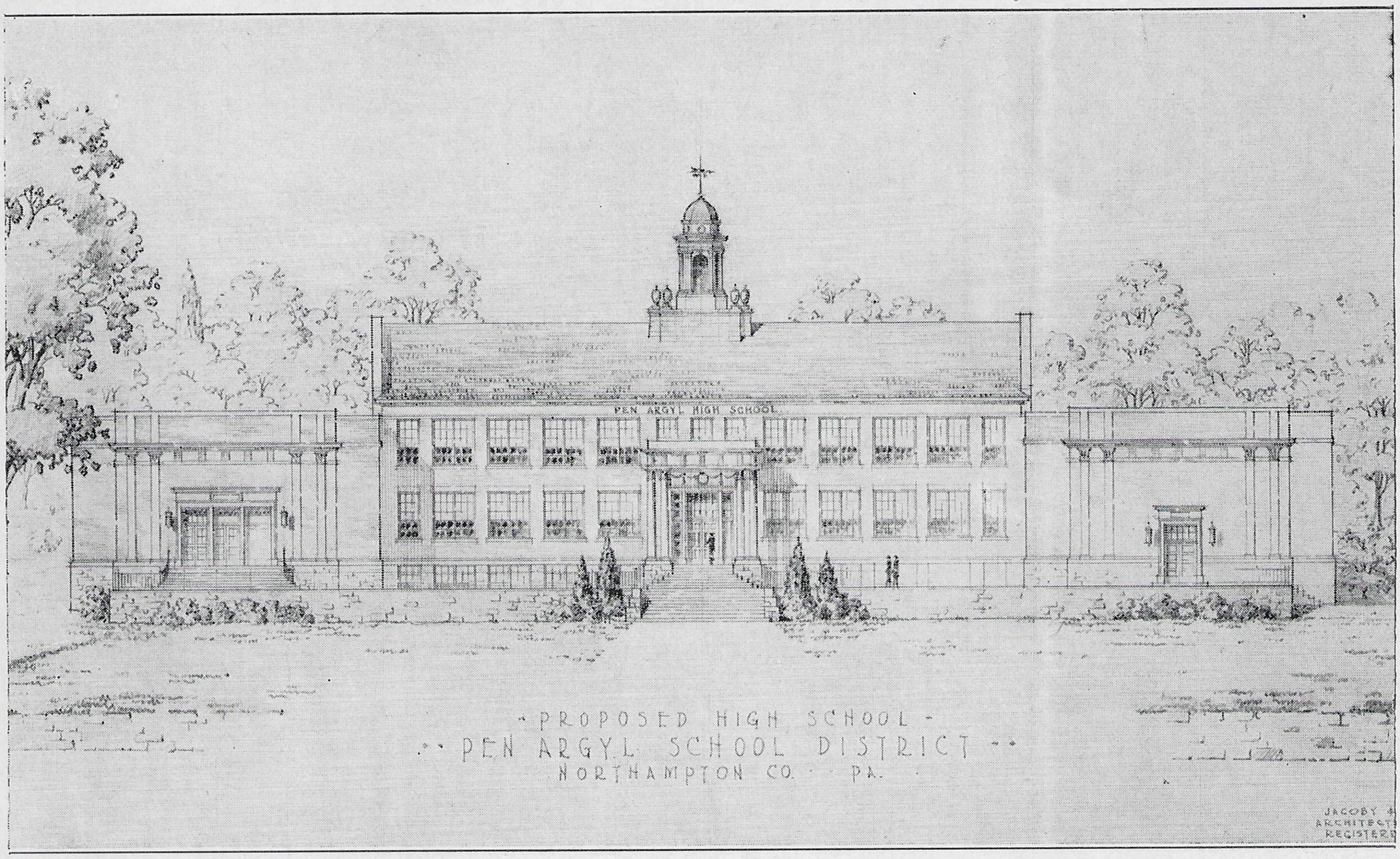
Few industries are privileged to prosper and thrive for a hundred years; fewer still to contribute as much to the community, the state, the nation and the world as the great slate industry whose centennial is now being observed.

As a unit of the electrical industry, whose record of service extends over half of a century, we heartily congratulate those who have sponsored the celebration of the

SLATE CENTENNIAL

a fitting tribute to an industry that will endure as long as the products which it produces.

Metropolitan Edison Company



Pen Argyl

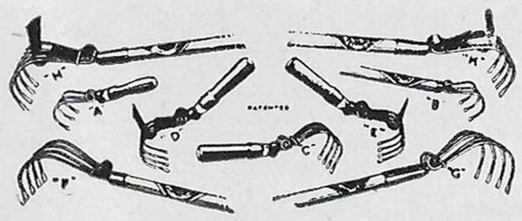
Similar to the advancement which could be found in any number of other growing American Communities, the school system in Pen Argyl has grown from requirements which were answered in a one room school into the bigger modern educational requisites which are provided for in four school buildings. The present highly differentiated system proposes to afford to every boy and girl the opportunities to study life with the ultimate intention that they may grow into their adult years fully prepared to perform wisely and magnanimously all the duties which good living presents.

Several years ago, in anticipation of providing high school facilities when the need would arise, the Board of Directors purchased an entire city block upon which to erect a new building. To this group of lots, the present Board of Directors added a second city block of lots. The borough council graciously consented to close the street dividing the two blocks, wh'ch strip of land together with the two groups of lots provided a plot having a total frontage of six hundred and forty feet.

The Multiplex

Made in Bangor

Spring Steel *Lawn Rakes,* adjustable 9 to 22 in. width. Also the popular



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Penna. Independent Oil Co.

"Owned and Operated 100% by Local People"

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ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONGRATULATIONS

To the citizens of Bangor in the celebration of the

SLATE CENTENNIAL

For 100 years Bangor has been the center of the slate industry

For the past 25 years this school has prepared scores of Slate Belt young men and women for business careers.

CHURCHMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

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Manufacturer of Automatic Sealing Concrete Burial Vaults

Reinforced—Waterproof—Beautifully Colored

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Extend Best Wishes For a Most Successful

SLATE CENTENNIAL

Louis F. Neuweiler's Sons

Pilsener Beer — Cream Ale

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Slate Centennial

Several years ago, when federal funds became available, the present Board of Directors recognizing the immediate need of expansion, decided to avail the community of the opportunity provided in financial aid which the government would provide. With this goal in mind, after the community had voted favorably upon increasing the bonded indebtedness of the school district, the Board applied to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for a grant of thirty per cent of the entire project costs to be involved in the erection of a new high school building.

Subsequent to the board's application, the Public Works Administration made a thorough study of the financial condition of Pen Argyl to ascertain its ability to meet its part of the obligation incurred in erecting a new school. After several weeks of close investigation the Federal Bureau had satisfied itself that the local school district could share its part of the financial responsibility and shortly thereafter the Board was informed that the Public Works Administration had voted favorably upon making an outright grant in the amount of thirty per-cent of the total project costs. In a second application for additional funds the grant was substantially increased.

Today, a modern structure is rapidly nearing completion. The total cost of the new building will be approximately $196,000.00. This amount, added to the amounts expended when the property was purchased several years ago, and the amounts which the government has granted through its CWA and WPA Organizations, gives to Pen Argyl a high school building valued far in advance of the $196,000.00, which amount is used solely for construction costs involved in the building itself. The CWA and WPA funds have been used in grading the school plot and in building stone retaining walls. Provisions are made to teach every phase of educational activity which present day junior and senior high school programs demand. For many years the high school has enjoyed a high rating among higher institutions of learning and the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction. Its graduates have been admitted, without examinations, to Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Temple, Syracuse, New York University, Columbia, Wellesley, Lafayette, Lehigh, Penn State College, Hood, Franklin and Marshall, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Muhlenberg, Northwestern, Colorado School of Mines, Boston University, and numerous other Universities and Colleges. At present, several of the high school graduates are pursuing law and medical courses in Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, etc.

Its students have been awarded scholarships from Lehigh University, Susquehanna University, New York University, Pennsylvania Scholarship to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Pennsylvania Scholarship to Colorado School of Mines, Scholarship in University of Pittsburgh. In addition, graduates have been awarded scholarship loans granted on competitive bases.

The present teaching staff is composed of thirty-two teachers. The high school faculty includes twelve teachers, a music teacher, and a nurse.

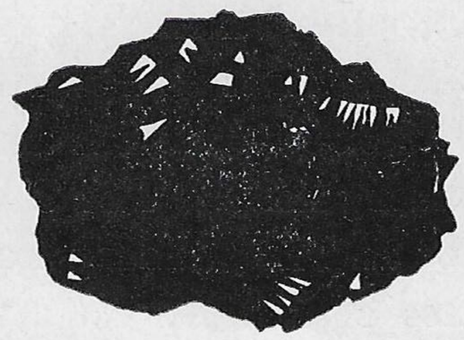
"GET OFF THE ROCKS WITH LANDON AND KNOX"

Republican Candidates

***For President*—ALFRED M. LANDON**
***For Vice President*—COL. FRANK H. KNOX**
***For State Treasurer*—FRANK L. PINOLA**
***For Auditor General*—E. ARTHUR SWEENY**
***For Congress*—COL. WILLIAM R. COYLE**

For General Assembly 1st Dist.—
WILLIAM C. FULMER, of Bethlehem

For General Assembly, 2nd Dist.—
C. A. P. BARTLETT, of Wilson Borough
HENRY R. RAMSEY, of Forks Township
HARLEY P. YEISLEY, of Nazareth



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Slate Makes the Best Roof—It doesn't burn.

Pritchard's Good Coal is the best fuel—it's free of slate.

Slate—the Crown, Pritchard's Good Coal—the Footstool.
Make Your Home a Castle!

Pritchard Coal and Ice Company

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32 N. Main Street — Bangor, Pa.

Slate Centennial

The members in the Board of Directors of the School District are Warren Miller, President; Harry E. Jones, Vice President; Arthur W. Pennington, Treasurer; Clifford Jeffery, Secretary, and Martin A. Smith.

Roseto

The Roseto School System dates back to the time when Roseto was a small village in Washington township. At that time three small buildings with a total of four rooms housed about one hundred and fifty pupils.

In 1912 Roseto became an incorporated Borough and continued to use the same school buildings with two additional rented rooms. The educational facilities at the time were those of the common country schools, lacking proper equipment and trained teachers.

A large modern eight-room building was erected on a well chosen site in 1913 with ample space for lawns and playgrounds. The expenditure involved burdened the citizens with a $24,500 bond issue which was entirely paid off in 1930. The building was occupied by classes in 1914 and pupils were more or less graded into classes, and supplied with a few more textbooks and equipment. Within a few years the enrollment and expenses increased rapidly and the district was hampered again by inadequate equipment.

In 1924 a decided change took place, when the Board increased the taxes sharply. The school term was extended to nine months whereas previously it had been six months and later seven and eight months. Better trained teachers were employed, pupils classified, more equipment and sufficient textbooks were supplied to pupils and teachers together with better supervision. In 1929 the Departmental system was inaugurated in the upper grades with specialized teachers and an up-to-date Art and Music department created. Besides the regular subjects the school offers general science, algebra, civics, classics, literature and physical training.

Although Roseto is a fourth class district it now compares and prepares pupils for high school as well as any third class district. Many pupils having attained high honors in high school and colleges.

During the past twelve years the district has improved the building and grounds at a cost of about $15,000. The enrollment now is 360 as compared to 480 ten years ago. Eighty-five pupils are attending Bangor High School, and twenty-five are attending colleges.

The present officials are: Fred Russo, President; Stephen Policelli, Vice-Pres., Louis Camiletti, Salvatore DiFede and Michael F. Ruggiero. M. E. Falcone is Treasurer. Peter Renaldo, the secretary and John W. Sabatine, the principal, have been serving since 1924.

Wind Gap

When Wind Gap was incorporated as a borough in 1893, three small one-room schools supplied the needs of the community. One was in Alpha, now oc-

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Money Spent with Us Stays in Town

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Fresh Homemade Candy and

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MEMORIALS

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TRY US

We Can Fit Your Feet
To Make You Look Neat
While Walking Down the Street

BIRD'S SHOE STORE

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Easton's Style Store for Men

Famous

BUSHKILL LAGER BEER

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EASTON, PA.
Quality Brews Since 1849

E. G. MARKLEY

INSURANCE
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BANGOR, PA.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

AND FINE BOOK WORK

Bangor Daily News

Congratulations
To the Slate Belt on its
Slate Centennial

GROLLMAN'S

Northampton Street

EASTON, PA.

cupied by John Ruenock and his family, one near Trinity church owned by Floyd Rissmiller and the other near the east end of Third street occupied by William Casebier. A one-room brick building erected later is now part of the community fire hall.

A four-room brick building was erected in 1900 on the site of the present school, and the space was more than doubled 22 years later, when an addition was made, bringing the total to 10 rooms. The interior of the building has recently been re-plastered.

When the school opened this fall a ninth grade was added, raising it to the rank of a junior high school. About 325 students are registered in the nine grades, and about 20 rural pupils receive instruction in the Wind Gap school.

Graduates of the school continue their public school education at Pen Argyl high school, where about 45 are attending this term. Among the courses to be taught in the new junior high school are English, Latin, mathematics, science, social sciences, music, art, home economics and manual arts. These subjects will be taught by R. A. Werkheiser, Luther K. Hauck, Miss Rachel Snyder and Harold Reppert.

R. A. Werkheiser is the principal of the school. Wesley Mitman, now a teacher at Easton High school, was the first principal, elected on a now obsolete professional certificate, in 1902. He was succeeded by G. B. Kunkle who served for 15 years and was in turn succeeded by Isaac Rissmiller, Helen Searfoss, Gordon Granger and W. L. Barnes. The school is administered under the supervision of the county superintendent.

R. O. Bedford is president of the Wind Gap board of school directors. Other members are William Cousins, vice-president; John E. Thomas, secretary, R. W. Greenzweig, treasurer and L. O. Lesh.

The first school directors were B. F. Miller, president; Levi H. Seiple, secretary; A. W. Bossard, treasurer; John T. Bowers, Thomas J. Peters and Peter Roberts. The first teachers were F. F. Fritchman, Fred S. Morgan and R. F. Messinger, and the highest salary for the seven month term was $40.

Washington Township

Washington Township was part of lower Mount Bethel Township until 1854, when citizens of the upper part of the lower Mount Bethel township asked for a separate political division on account of the distance to the lower polling place. When this division was made lower Mount Bethel township had eighteen school houses. The division placed eleven school houses in the new political division, Washington township, and left seven school houses in the lower division, Lower Mount Bethel township.

The early school houses of Washington township were Richmond, Hartzell's, Flicksville, Factoryville, Farrow's, Ackermanville, Houghwout, (now

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Patent Medicines—Cosmetics at
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If You Want to be Healthy,

Wealthy and Wise

Eat our Bread, Cakes and Pies

STEINMETZ BAKERY

RALPH P. HOUCK

Auto Electrical
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N. Main Street

BANGOR, PA.

CRYSTAL LAUNDRY

H. O. Peifly, Prop.

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BANGOR, PA.

HORTON FUNERAL SERVICE

Founded 1870

JOHNSONVILLE, PA.

WILLIAM H. LINDEMAN

All forms of dependable
insurance since 1903

Notary Public

BANGOR, PA.

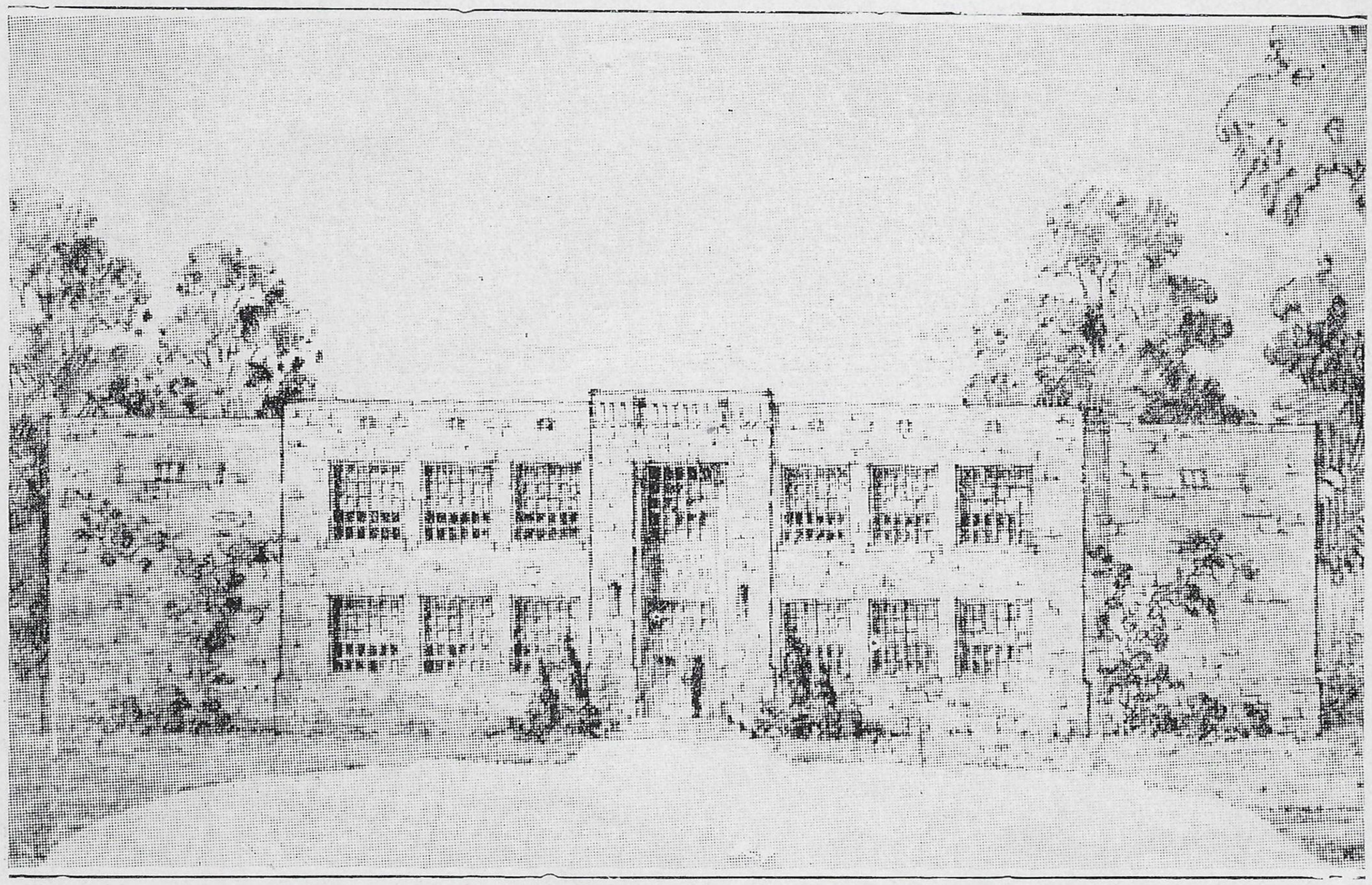
Washington), Fells and Bennett's, and a school house located to the rear of the Lutheran Church of Bangor. The last two became the property of Bangor when it was incorporated, or were sold to private parties.

In 1894 the school district of Washington township lost two school properties, when the borough of Bangor was enlarged in its limits, and two school properties became properties of the borough. The properties lost by the township were South Bangor, and one building at the top of Market Street, known as Hennings. This transaction was accomplished under the official signatures of B. F. Godshalk, president of the board of directors of Bangor School District and William Blake, Secretary; for Washington township, Luther Thomas, President, and J. A. Speer, Secretary.

In the lines of the poet we still have and shall continue to have great respect for the early settlers of Washington township for their interest in their one-room schools.

"Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumacs grow,
And blackberry-vines are running.

Within the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping floors, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial." —*Whittier*



Architect's Drawing—Washington Township Consolidated School

Colonial Slate Company

Incorporated

Manufacturers of

GENUINE ALBION BANGOR

ROOFING SLATE AND BLACKBOARDS

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Wind Gap. Pa.

Office
Bangor, Pa.

1891 1936

"Old Man Winter is on His Way"

LICK HIM WITH
45 YEARS EXPERIENCE
OUR PRE-TESTED LEHIGH COAL
DOES THE TRICK

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
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Heavy Trucking

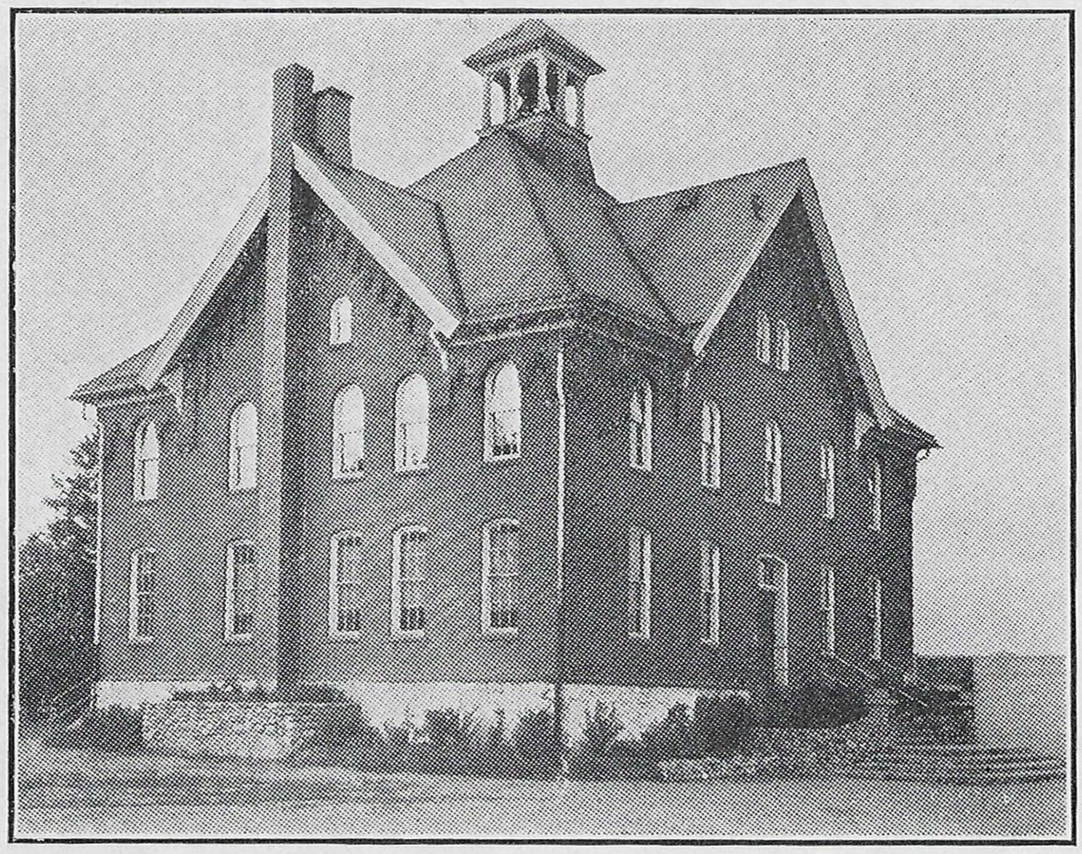
Phone Bangor 89

Slate Centennial

The school district of Washington Township has made an enviable record in the number of young men and women who prepared themselves in the grammar schools for higher learning. Those who remain in the profession of teaching and who prepared themselves in the schools, of the township and who remained throughout their years in the profession number twenty-seven. Many began to teach but left to enter other professions or business. They number twenty-five.

The present school board of Washington Township composed of the following members: Ralph Speer, President; Frank Stratton, Amon Bitz, John Case, Clark Messinger, has shown wisdom and leadership in leaving the old one-room school for a bigger and better consolidated school. They are upholding the traditions of the early settlers of the township. The early settlers were of German and Scotch Irish extraction, and they brought with them the better ideals of their native lands. These inherited qualities which have carried over for the past one hundred years will have opportunity to grow in a modern up-to-date school system.

The number of one-room schools in the township at present is 14. The children of these schools will be transported to the new building being erected at Meyer's Crossing. This building is to be two stories high, modernly equipped with playrooms and other modern facilities. The playground will be graded for all outdoor exercises and games common to the sports of modern schools.



PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL

We celebrate with the Slate Industry the Century Mark since the discovery of Slate

We are proud to have furnished lumber, millwork, and building materials that have gone into the construction of the many homes in this community and vicinity for a period of half a century.

For many years our homes have been comfortably heated by

Old Company's Lehigh
HARD ANTHRACITE

Since 1820 the demand has been increasing for this dependable fuel. It costs no more, but gives *more* heat and lasts longer.

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
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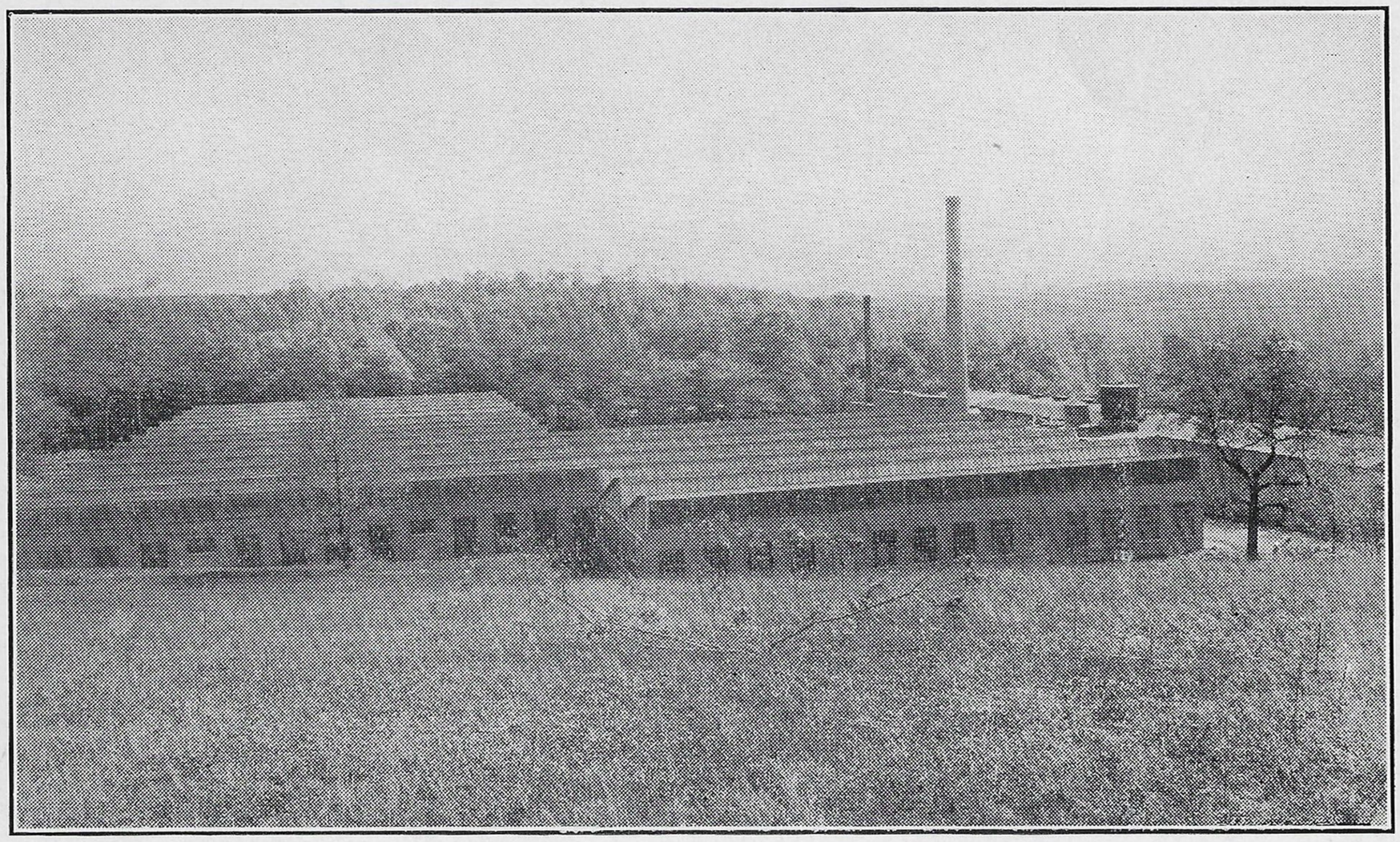
Bangor Lumber Company

Telephone 140 Bangor, Pa.

An Industrial Survey of the Slate Belt



THE STERLING COMPANY'S CROWN SILK MILL

While the production of slate and slate products has helped to establish Northampton County as one of the leading industrial sections of Eastern Pennsylvania, the Bangor Belt occupies a front rank in the manufacture of textiles and textile products. Strange to say, there are more people employed in the textile industry in the Slate Belt than in all of its slate quarries and slate mills. However, this was not always the case, as it has been only in the past few decades that the textile industry has superseded the slate industry as the main source of employment.

The value of textiles and textile products produced in Northampton county in 1935 was $21,915,000, according to figures compiled by the State Department of Internal Affairs. An estimated 20,000 persons are employed in the county's textile plants, close to 4,000 of them working in the textile plants of the Slate Belt. In this region of the county there are seventeen plants which produce textiles and textile products. All these figures attest to the prominence of the textile industry in the Slate Belt and in Northampton County.

Because the textile industry occupies so prominent a position in the Slate Belt industrial situation, no industrial survey of this region can overlook it. The importance of the slate industry has been discussed in another article. The purpose of this survey is to deal with the other industries of the Slate Belt from textiles on down the line.

BANGOR SLATE COMPANY, Inc.

BANGOR, PA., U.S.A.

— AND ASSOCIATES —

ALBION SLATE COMPANY

Owners and Operators of the Famous Keenan Quarry
at Pen Argyl, Pa.

Extend cordial greetings to the Bangor Merchants' Association, sponsors of the Slate Centennial, and to the guests of the community during the celebration

---

Compliments of

The STODDARD SLATE COMPANIES

Greetings

To the

SLATE BELT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of PEN ARGYL, PA.

BANGOR PAPER BOX FACTORY

F. C. Wheeler, Mgr.

Maker of Paper Boxes

Phone 295-R

BANGOR, PA.

The largest textile products industry in the Slate Belt and one of the largest in the county is the Sterling Silk Glove Company, a subsidiary of Julius Kayser, Incorporated. Over 1,500 persons are employed in the three Slate Belt plants of this company in the manufacture of hosiery, underwear and gloves. The annual payroll of the company amounts to $1,500,000, exclusive of executive salaries. The importance of this industry to the Slate Belt can be seen when the buying power of this industry's employes alone is taken into consideration.

When the Kayser company came to Bangor in 1919, there were between five and six hundred persons employed in the Crown and Sterling plants. After the purchase of these plants and the organization of the Sterling Silk Glove Company, a rapid expansion movement was started and the employment of these plants was almost tripled in two decades. With production rising rapidly, expansion of the industry was found necessary and additions were built to both the Sterling and Crown mills. A glove mill was located at Portland, also operating under the supervision of the Sterling Silk Glove Company.

Employees of the company have formed various organizations which make for a better understanding between employer and employee. The Sterling Welfare Association, with 1,400 employees enrolled, was organized in 1935 for the purpose of carrying on sick, accident and death benefits. Female employees have organized the Sterling and Crown Auxiliaries for assisting in local social and welfare work. Male employees have rcently embarked on an extensive sports program, sponsoring baseball and basketball teams.

At least four Slate Belt plants are engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing. The largest of these, the Bangor Clothing Company, employs over two hundred persons. The Wellbilt Trouser Company in Pen Argyl employs over 100. The Bangor Pants Corporation and the Supreme Pants Corporation also operate large clothing plants in Bangor.

Two Roseto plants, employing in the aggregate nearly 300 persons produce women's and children's clothing. They are the Duratex Manufacturing Company and the Independent Shirt Company. The Quality Garment Association of Roseto manufactures a varied line of clothing articles.

Other plants which manufacture silk hosiery in the Slate Belt include the Bangor Hosiery Company, employing over 200 persons during normal periods. The manufacture of shirts is carried on by three Slate Belt factories, the Perfect Shirt Company and Liebovitz and Son, both of Roseto, and the Rogat Shirt Company of Bangor.

The manufacture of silk goods, including rayon, is carried on by the Bangor Fabrics Company at its plant on Pennsylvania Avenue, Bangor, the plant of the Kraemr Hosiery Company at Pen Argyl, and the Marian Silk Mills, Inc., at Wind Gap. The Pen Argyl Silk Company produces material classified as silk yarns and thread, including rayon. Several plants manufacture underwear, in addition to the Sterling Company which has already been mentioned. They in-

Lincoln: Strength of Conviction

The Man With An Idea

Behind every Institution there can be found a Man With An Idea. The electric bulb changing night into day: Edison was the Man With An Idea. The vaccination making you immune from smallpox and diphtheria: Dr. Jenner was the Man With An Idea.

Who then was the Man With An Idea who first saw the need for a daily newspaper for, by and of the people of The Slate Belt? Was he some business manager or editor given inspiration? Definitely not. He was a merchant in Bangor, a housewife in Pen Argyl, a farmer in Washington township. Each was the Man With An Idea.

This is an advertisement of the Bangor Daily News, for forty-three years an institution—'The Only Daily Newspaper in the Slate Belt'—striving to be of Community Service.

It's Better at Pritchard's

Instead of cheapening things, we make them better. Instead of taking away value to meet a price, we add extra value

Because

"It's Better at Pritchard's,

It's Cheaper"—Not Cheap.

Buy Better Things

PRITCHARD'S

"See George Himself"

Everything for Dad and Lad

Bangor, Pa. Belvidere, N. J.

Compliments of

HOTEL BROADWAY

Carl Finkbeiner, Prop.

DODGE -- PLYMOUTH
AUTOMOBILES
TRUCKS AND TRAILERS

Sales and Service

JOSEPH C. REAGLE

Bangor-Pen Argyl Highway

DRAKE & COMPANY

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Easton, Pa.

clude the Wind Gap Manufacturing Company and Nicholas Del Grosso of Pen Argyl.

By the foregoing list, one can see the important part which the manufacture of textiles and textile products plays in Slate Belt Industry.

The Slate Belt Dairy, owned and operated by Luther W. Rutt and Arthur N. Weidman is an example of private enterprise that has been serving milk producers and consumers of the region for the past eleven years. Founded at the instance of the Bangor Businessmen's Association, the dairy was the outgrowth of two of the oldest and largest milk businesses in the Slate Belt. Both Mr. Rutt and Mr. Weidman took over milk routes which had been operated by their fathers, Mr. Rutt entering the field in 1912 after assisting his father in the business for many years, while Mr. Weidman started in business in 1918, carrying on the route started by his father six years before.

The dairy has set up certain standards for farmers supplying it and its methods have greatly centralized the distribution of milk in the territory it covers. All cows are tuberculin tested and the most sanitary conditions prevail in the handling of the milk, the oprators personally supervising the daily pasteurization and handling of the milk. Visitors are invited to inspect the dairy at any time.

Operated in much the same manner is another private enterprise, the Bangor Sanitary Dairy, better known as Finkbeiner's Dairy. Owned and operated by Fred A. Finkbeiner, this dairy produces pasteurized milk and milk products for seven distributors. Mr. Finkbeiner is also engaged in the manufacture of ice cream. The Bangor Candy Kitchen, Anthony Aleveras, proprietor, is another local plant engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, which it retails through its own store.

Bread and other bakery products are produced by several privately-owned bakeries throughout the Slate Belt, the largest of which is Steinmetz's Bakery, owned by E. H. Steinmetz. Harris Brothers and Stine's Bakery supply the Pen Argyl section, while LeDonne's Bakery produced bread for Roseto and surrounding territory.

Under the classification of metals and metal products industries comes the S. Florey Manufacturing Company, which at one time was one of Bangor's foremost industries. This industry has manufactured hoisting machinery and equipment for use in all parts of the world. The Pen Argyl Manufacturing Company turns out iron castings and kindred products. The manufacture of farm and garden implements is carried on by the Reichard Manufacturing Company of Bangor. A comparatively new industry is the Portland Manufacturing Company in Upper Mt. Bethel Township, engaged in electroplating.

The printing industry is represented by several commercial printing plants in the Slate Belt. These include the commercial printing department of the

Greetings to the Slate Belt
on the Occasion of the Slate Centennial

Seitz

BREWING COMPANY

EASTON, PA.

The Pennsylvania Slate Manufacturer's Association

219 S. Robinson Avenue

PEN ARGYL, PA.

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Bangor Vein Slate Co.
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Pen Argyl, Pa.

(Member, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.)

Bangor Daily News, the print shop of Vernon H. Mauger, in Bangor, the printing plants operated by Martin Smith and James Caporaso, in Pen Argyl, and the Enterprise Printing Office in Portland. Newspapers are published in several of these plants, the Bangor Daily News being the only daily newspaper published in the Slate Belt. The only foreign language paper published in this section is La Stella di Roseto (The Rosto Star) of which James Caporaso is editor. The Portland Enterprise a weekly newspaper is published by C. E. Wildrich.

Supplying flour and feed to dealers and feeders in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England, the Flory Milling Company is one of the largest establishments of its kind in this section of the country. In addition to the main mill at Bangor, the company operates mills at Nazareth, Bethlehem, Harrity, Kunkletown, East Stroudsburg and Uhlers.

The company had its inception eighty-three years ago when a grist mill owned by George Leibert was traded for a farm owned by Solomon Flory, father of Milton Flory, who is now president of the company. In 1870, Milton was placed in charge and subsequently became owner of the mill. A flour mill of fifty-barrel capacity was set up and was destroyed by fire in 1880. The mill was rebuilt for a 125-barrel capacity and this was destroyed by the disastrous fire that wiped out the S. Flory Manufacturing plant in 1911. A 200-barrel capacity mill was then built and fifteen years ago the plant was expanded to a capacity of twenty-five carloads daily.

Started in 1890 by the late Wm. H. Messinger and S. R. Walters, the Bangor Lumber Company has occupied the same location ever since, expanding its yards and mills from time to time. Up until 1918, the firm was known as the Bangor Lumber Manufacturing Company. Since the death of William H. Messinger in 1935, the plant has been managed by Carl B. Messinger and Delbert E. Messinger, sons of the former president of the company, for the W. H. Messinger estate.

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Slate Centennial

In 1848, at Williamsburg, he married Evalina Labar of Northampton County near Delaware Water Gap and established his residence at Slatington. Following his marriage he resided for several years at Slatington actively engaging for several years in slate enterprise in that territory. After moving to Trenton, N. J. and subsequently to three New York Slate communities he settled down at Fishkill Landing, N. Y. where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War.

After three years of active service which took him into many significant battles and campaigns, upon the establishment of peace, he came to Portland and immediately put his practical geological talent to use in prospecting for slate. His prospecting naturally brought him into contact with Philip Labar who as early as 1855 had discovered out-croppings of slate on his farm near New Village (eventually incorporated into the Borough of Bangor.) On a hill he first discovered slate deposits of excellent quality and, with Labar, opened a quarry in 1863.

On August 1, 1866, Labar sold his business in the property of the quarry to the Old Bangor Slate Company, a name suggested by Jones because of the similarity of the slate to that of Bangor Wales. In this enterprise he enlisted the partnership of Samuel Straub of Bath and Dr. J. P. Scholl of Bethlehem. After serving as superintendent of the quarrying operations until about 1869 he disposed of his interests in the Old Bangor and resigned. But almost immediately he began new operations so that in 1870, he bought and opened the Elmira (now known as the Bangor Union) quarry. So his interests continued in quarries and quarrying both in Bangor and Pen Argyl slate beds so that upon the visit of President Garfield to Lafayette College he invited the President to visit "the center of the universe, Bangor."

Not only was Robert M. Jones interested in the slate industry but he also was alive to the call of community service and his vast organizing ability was foremost in stimulating the enthusiasm that led to the incorporating of Bangor as a Borough. Twice he served as its chief burgess and for two terms he served on the borough council, advancing the growth of the community and spreading the growth of the slate industry throughout the territory of Bangor, Pen Argyl, and Wind Gap, where ten quarries are still actively engaging in removing the great product from the depths of the earth.

On January 15, 1886 he died and was buried in St. John's Cemetery.

Though mankind has a tendency to forget quickly those who render service to it, such is not the case in this instance for this celebration takes its inspiration for the continuation of the progress that Robert M. Jones initiated for the Slate Belt of Northampton County on this fiftieth anniversary of his death.

Happy days are here again . . .

KEEP THEM HERE

***President*—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**
***Vice President*—JOHN N. GARNER**
***State Treasurer*—S. CLAIR ROSS**
***Auditor General*—WARREN R. ROBERTS**
***Congress*—FRANCIS E. WALTER**

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Richmond Methodist Episcopal	Rev. J. D. Matchette

ROSETO

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Christ Lutheran	Rev. Samuel Kistler
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WEST BANGOR

Protestant Episcopal	Rev. Francis Capozzi
St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic	Rev. Fr. Theodore Wagner

WIND GAP

First Methodist Episcopal	Rev. Millard R. Meredith
Lutheran	Rev. Luther B. Klick
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